DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 032 645 EA 002 543

Financial Status of the Public Schools, 1969.
National Education Association, Washington, D.C.
Pub Date 69
Note-74p.
Available from-National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (Stock #511-15480, $1.50).
EDRS Price MF-$0.50 HC Not Available from EDRS.
Descriptors-Capital Outlay (for Fixed Assets), College Attendance, College Faculty, *Educational Finance, *Enrollment Trends, Expenditure Per Student, Federal Aid, Income, *Instructional Staff, *Population Trends, Private Schools, *Public Schools, State Legislation, Students, Taxes, Teacher Education, Teacher Salaries, Teacher Supply and Demand

This report presents figures portraying the status of school finance for the 1968-69 school year, and outlines the trends that will have some impact on school finance in the near future. Among the areas discussed are population and enrollment trends, staffing of schools, expenditures on education, and revenue for educational purposes. The study's highlights included: (1) Births and birth rates declined, but total enrollment rose; (2) shortages of qualified teachers continued, but the percentage of teachers without a bachelor's degree declined; (3) teacher strikes and sanctions continued to grow; (4) central cities continued to lose resources while their expenditures increased; (5) State tax revenue increased more in 1968 than in any previous year primarily as a result of mounting property taxes. The outlook for 1970 is good, under pending State legislation on taxes and school funding, although it is partly clouded by inflation. Similar data for 1967-68 can be found in EA 002 481. (DE)

ED0 32645

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FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL FINANCE
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

1969

EA 002 543

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FOREWORD

This report presents the status of school finance and trends affecting school finance. A few highlights are worth special mention.

Births and birth rates are declining. As a result, the class entering elementary school will decline yearly through 1974. However, total enrollments are rising. More members of the age group 5-24 years are attending school, and enrolling sooner and staying longer. Kindergartens, junior colleges, and state colleges and universities are expanding fast.

Shortages of qualified teachers and other professional workers continue, but the percentage of teachers without a bachelor's degree is declining.

Increasing irritation with the slow rate of progress in increasing salaries, supportive staff, and classroom supplies and equipment is shown by the growing number of teacher strikes and sanctions. Teacher/school-board negotiation agreements also are increasing.

The central cities are spending less for schools than the nearby suburbs and losing resources while their expenditures continue to increase. However, neither the increased burden for education nor the decreased base for school support is recognized by state grant plans for local schools.

State tax revenue increased more in 1968 than in any previous year, with new enactments or higher rates. Mounting property taxes for schools provided the major increase in school funds as the state tax enactments were not for school revenue alone and as federal grants declined. Nonetheless, schools were better financed in 1968-69 than in previous years, and the outlook for next year is good, under pending state legislation on taxes and school funding, although partly clouded by inflation. The improvement in school finance is largely the result of the public's confidence in education as an investment and of the profession's work for increased school support.

The NEA Committee on Educational Finance presents this sixth annual report so that the teaching profession may assess the progress in financing schools and prepare for the tasks ahead. This report is the work of the Research Division staff: Eugene P. McLoone, Assistant Director and NEA Staff Contact for the Committee on Educational Finance; Joanne H. Bodley, Research Assistant; Ellen Roderick, Staff Assistant; and Beatrice C. Lee, Publications Editor.

William D. Firman, Chairman

DIMENSIONS OF FORMAL EDUCATION

IN FALL 1968, 58.3 million pupils were enrolled in the regular schools, public and private, at all grade levels. All full- and part-time workers in the schools were estimated at 5.8 million, 3.7 million of which were teachers, administrators, or other professional staff. The total expenditures of the regular schools are estimated at $59.5 billion for the school year 1968-69.

Pupils

Enrollment in the regular schools totaled 46.0 million in 1960. By fall 1968 enrollment increased 12.3 million, or 26.7 percent, to 58.3 million. Total enrollment is expected to rise by 3.4 million, or 5.8 percent, to 61.7 million by fall 1975.

In the past eight years the largest percentage gains in enrollment have been in higher education and in the public sector as follows:

Increases and projections

Fall enrollment (in millions)

Level	1960	1968	Projections, 1975	Percent increase	
				1960 to 1968	1968 to 1975
Public elementary and secondary	36.3	44.7	45.8	23.1%	2.5%
Private elementary and secondary	5.9	6.0	5.9	1.7	-1.7
Public higher education	2.3	5.5	7.4	139.1	34.5
Private higher education	1.5	2.1	2.6	40.0	23.8
TOTAL	46.0	58.3	61.7	26.7%	5.8%

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78. 1968 edition. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 9.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education: Part A--Summary Data, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. Table 1, p. 5.

Greatest gains in colleges

The largest percentage gains in enrollment since 1960 have been in institutions of higher education. Enrollments in the public institutions of higher education have more than doubled, increasing nearly 140 percent from fall 1960 to fall 1968. The largest increase in numbers enrolled has been in the public elementary and secondary school where enrollments climbed 8.4 million from 36.3 million in fall 1960 to 44.7 million by fall 1968.

The enrollment increase expected between fall 1968 and fall 1975 is more moderate. Enrollments in public higher education are expected to continue to increase considerably faster than other school sectors for a seven-year gain of 34.5 percent. The public elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are expected to increase 2.5 percent by fall 1975 and to add an estimated 1.1 million pupils over the seven-year period, with most of the increase coming in the next two years to 1970.

Enrollments in special schools

The enrollments cited above are mainly those in the regular school programs leading to diplomas or degrees. Hence, the figures understate the involvement of the total population in education and work-related training and retraining. These include nursery school and some Head Start programs, adult education programs, post-high-school sub-collegiate vocational training, Job Corps training, apprentice programs, and inservice training programs for employees. Other types of enrollment not included are those in residential schools for exceptional children, elementary and secondary schools associated with institutions of higher education, and some federally operated schools on reservations and installations. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools and business colleges, which are not reported as enrollments in regular schools, totaled 1.4 million according to the fall 1967 enrollment survey of the Bureau of the Census.[1/]

The size of enrollment that ahead reflects expected changes in the numbers in the school-age population, the school retention rates for the teen- and college-age youth, the increase in kindergarten attendance for 4- and 5-year-olds, and changes in the shares of enrollment between public and private schools.

Population

The total population of the United States, including the armed forces overseas, increased 28.3 million from 151,718,000 in April 1950 to 180,007,000 by April 1960. Growth slowed

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[1/] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. School Enrollment: October 1967. Current Population Reports. (in press) down during the 1960's. By July 1968 the total population was estimated at 201,166,000 and is expected to reach between 215,367,000 (Series D) and 223,785,000 (Series B) in 1975 for a total gain of 14.2 million to 22.6 million persons in seven years.

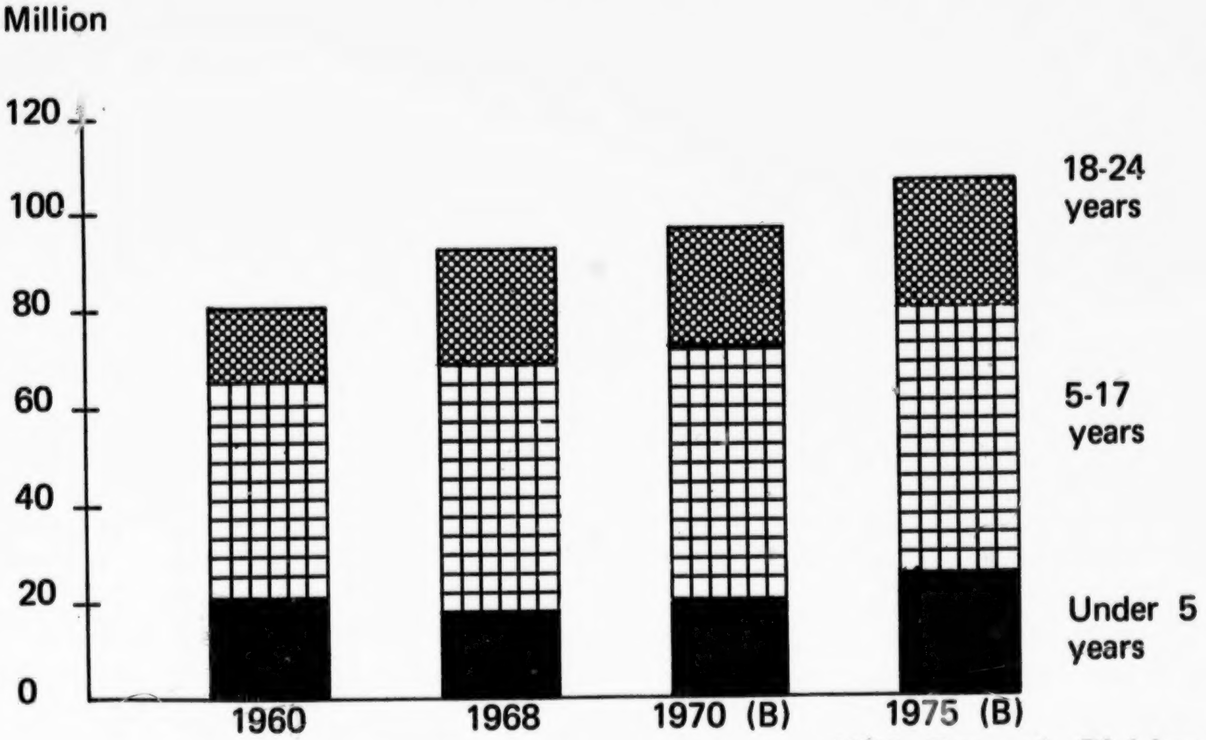
Changes in school-age group

The school-age population (5 to 17 years of age) increased 18.3 percent from 44,196,000 in July 1960 to 52,292,000 in July 1968 and is expected to increase 1.4 percent by July 1970. By 1975 the population 5-17 is expected to remain at about the 1970 level in the B series of Census projections, near the 1968 level in the C series of Census projections, or decline to about the 1966 level in the D series.

The population of college age, which increased 41.7 percent from 16,122,000 in July 1960 to 22,842,000 in July 1968, is projected to increase 17.6 percent to 24,589,000 by 1970 and on up to 27,536,000 by 1975.

The population under 5 years of age--the preschool age group--declined from 20,364,000 in July 1960 to 18,521,000 in July 1968. The Census projections of this age group for 1970 range from 20,027,000 (Series B) to 17,625,000 (Series D) and

School-Age Population



NEA Research Division

POPULATION
(in thousands)

Age group	1960	1968	1970 Series B	1970 Series D	1975 Series B	1975 Series D
Under 5 years	20,364	18,521	20,027	17,625	24,350	18,323
5-17	44,196	52,292	53,032		53,495	51,104
18-24	16,122	22,842	24,589		27,536	
25-34	22,911	23,966	25,315		31,423	
35-44	24,223	23,649	22,961		22,459	
45-64	36,208	40,769	41,817		43,363	
65 and over .	16,658	19,129	19,585		21,159	
TOTAL[a/] ..	180,684	201,166	207,326	204,923	223,785	215,367

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Color to 1990, with Extensions of Total Population to 2015. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 381. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, December 18, 1967. p. 71, 80.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Race, and Sex: July 1, 1968. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 416. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, February 17, 1969. p. 5.

[a/] Totals differ slightly from summary of state detail given in Table 1.

for 1975 from 24,350,000 (Series B) to 18,323,000 (Series D). A summary of the population by age groups is shown above.

Table 1 shows by state the resident population (not including armed forces overseas) for 1960, 1968, and four projections for 1975. Series I and II represent two assumptions about the migration rate of the population among the states. Series B and D are based on different assumptions about the fertility rate. Series B assumes a moderate increase from present fertility levels; whereas, Series D assumes a continued decline from present levels.

Continued decrease in birth rate

Table 2 shows the estimates of births for the years ending June 30 since World War II and the two series of projections of births to 1975. In 1965, the number of births fell below the 4 million mark for the first time since 1953. In the past three years there has been a further decrease in births. The birth rate itself also experienced a drop--to 17.4 in 1968--the lowest in this century.

TABLE 1.--TOTAL POPULATION OF STATES, 1960, 1968, AND 1975 (in thousands)

State and region	April 1, 1960	July 1, 1968	1975			
			I-B	II-B	I-D	II-D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNITED STATES	179,323	199,861	222,802	222,802	214,384	214,384
NEW ENGLAND	10,509	11,450	12,471	12,491	12,027	12,047
Maine	969	976	1,031	1,043	993	1,005
New Hampshire	607	702	800	795	771	765
Vermont	390	425	441	444	425	428
Massachusetts	5,149	5,469	5,842	5,870	5,636	5,664
Rhode Island	859	914	959	965	926	931
Connecticut	2,535	2,963	3,397	3,374	3,276	3,254
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	34,168	36,900	40,747	40,804	39,334	39,393
New York	16,782	18,078	20,450	20,486	19,739	19,776
New Jersey	6,067	7,093	8,156	8,093	7,864	7,805
Pennsylvania	11,319	11,728	12,141	12,225	11,731	11,813
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	36,225	39,599	42,534	42,692	40,927	41,082
Ohio	9,706	10,588	11,461	11,486	11,033	11,058
Indiana	4,662	5,061	5,417	5,435	5,212	5,230
Illinois	10,081	10,991	11,840	11,879	11,395	11,435
Michigan	7,823	8,739	9,259	9,314	8,903	8,956
Wisconsin	3,952	4,221	4,557	4,578	4,383	4,403
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	15,394	16,061	16,896	17,017	16,265	16,381
Minnesota	3,414	3,647	3,905	3,926	3,753	3,774
Iowa	2,758	2,774	2,807	2,839	2,706	2,736
Missouri	4,320	4,625	4,870	4,885	4,692	4,706
North Dakota	632	627	677	688	650	661
South Dakota	681	656	702	713	674	685
Nebraska	1,411	1,439	1,538	1,552	1,480	1,493
Kansas	2,179	2,293	2,397	2,[illegible]16	2,309	2,327
SOUTH ATLANTIC	25,972	30,001	34,232	34,104	32,887	32,761
Delaware	446	534	617	613	592	589
Maryland	3,101	3,754	4,359	4,326	4,186	4,155
District of Columbia	764	809	935	935	895	895
Virginia	3,967	4,595	5,243	5,233	5,036	5,027
West Virginia	1,860	1,802	1,755	1,789	1,696	1,728
North Carolina	4,556	5,122	5,596	5,618	5,373	5,394
South Carolina	2,383	2,664	2,865	2,889	2,742	2,765
Georgia	3,943	4,568	5,142	5,147	4,928	4,933
Florida	4,952	6,151	7,720	7,552	7,438	7,275
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	12,050	13,098	14,228	14,304	13,661	13,731
Kentucky	3,038	3,220	3,400	3,431	3,271	3,301
Tennessee	3,567	3,975	4,345	4,349	4,181	4,185
Alabama	3,267	3,558	3,922	3,938	3,763	3,777
Mississippi	2,178	2,344	2,560	2,585	2,445	2,468
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	16,951	19,208	21,484	21,518	20,612	20,643
Arkansas	1,786	1,986	2,184	2,188	2,097	2,100
Louisiana	3,257	3,726	4,162	4,172	3,979	3,988
Oklahoma	2,328	2,520	2,655	2,666	2,559	2,569
Texas	9,580	10,977	12,482	12,492	11,977	11,986
MOUNTAIN	6,855	7,907	9,398	9,371	9,012	8,985
Montana	675	693	764	771	734	740
Idaho	667	703	760	765	731	735
Wyoming	330	315	354	356	340	343
Colorado	1,754	2,043	2,340	2,330	2,250	2,241
New Mexico	951	1,006	1,215	1,220	1,159	1,164
Arizona	1,302	1,663	2,126	2,099	2,037	2,010
Utah	891	1,034	1,207	1,209	1,155	1,157
Nevada	285	449	632	620	605	594
PACIFIC	21,198	25,638	30,812	30,502	29,659	29,361
Washington	2,853	3,276	3,304	3,316	3,185	3,197
Oregon	1,769	2,008	2,239	2,229	2,162	2,152
California	15,717	19,300	24,129	23,805	23,224	22,913
Alaska	226	274	328	331	311	314
Hawaii	632	780	812	821	777	785

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1967, with Provisional Estimates for July 1, 1968. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 414. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, January 28, 1969. p. 14.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Revised Projections of the Population of States 1970 to 1985. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 375. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, October 3, 1967. p. 18, 19.

NOTE: Series I is based on the assumption that the gross interstate migration patterns will continue throughout the projection period within the range observed in 1955-1960 and 1960-1965.

Series II is based on the assumption that the state migration differentials will gradually be reduced so as to result in no net migration in 50 years.

Series B and D are based on different assumptions of national fertility. Series B assumes a moderate increase from present fertility levels. Series D, however, assumes a continued decline from present levels. Assumptions of mortality and immigration in the two series are the same.

Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

TABLE 2.--ESTIMATES OF BIRTHS (in thousands) FOR 1946-1968 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Year ending June 30 1	Estimated number 2	Series B projection 3	Series D projection 4
1946	2,873	...	...
1947	3,948	...	...
1948	3,658	...	...
1949	3,660	...	...
1950	3,638	...	...
1951	3,771	...	...
1952	3,859	...	...
1953	3,951	...	...
1954	4,045	...	...
1955	4,119	...	...
1956	4,167	...	...
1957	4,312	...	...
1958	4,313	...	...
1959	4,298	...	...
1960	4,279	...	...
1961	4,350	...	...
1962	4,259	...	...
1963	4,185	...	...
1964	4,119	...	...
1965	3,940	...	...
1966	3,716	...	...
1967	3,608	...	...
1968	3,498	...	...
1969	...	4,261	3,555
1970	...	4,421	3,569
1971	...	4,643	3,592
1972	...	4,807	3,648
1973	...	4,968	3,717
1974	...	5,126	3,799
1975	...	5,280	3,893

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1940 to 1969. Series P-25, No. 418. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, March 14, 1969. p. 10.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Color to 1990, with Extentions of Population by Age and Sex to 2015. Series P-25, No. 381. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, December 18, 1967. p. 51 and 52.

Stable Migration

U.S. Bureau of the Census studies of migration since 1948 show that the annual variation in the rate has been small, ranging between 18.3 and 21.0 percent. From March 1966 to March 1967, 18.3 percent of the total population moved. The migration rates shown below indicate low levels of migration for all but the youngest segment of the elementary- and secondary-school age groups and a rather high rate for the college and young adult group:

MIGRATION RATES

Age group (years)	Total	Same county	Different county	
			Same state	Different state
5 and 6	20.8%	13.0%	3.6%	4.2%
7 to 13	16.2	10.3	2.7	3.2
14 to 17	13.4	9.1	2.4	1.9
18 to 19	23.3	14.8	4.2	4.3
20 to 24	41.0	24.3	7.4	9.4
All ages	18.3	11.6	3.3	3.4

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1966 to March 1967. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 171. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, April 30, 1968. p. 12.

Changes in net migration

In recent years the West continued to gain from net migration, but the gains declined sharply from an annual average of 500,000 from 1960 to 1964 to an average of 150,000 from 1964 to 1966. From 1965 to 1966, a gain of 60,000 in net migration was registered for the Northeast compared to losses noted in prior years.

As in previous years, 1967 Census figures again indicated a greater incidence of mobility in the population in the West than in any other region. The total mobility rate for the West was 24 percent, as compared with 21 percent for the South, 17 percent for the North Central region, and 14 percent for the Northeast.

Projections of metropolitan area population for 1965 to 1975 show that the metropolitan areas of the West are growing at a faster rate than any other region. By 1975, the West will gain 5.4 million persons, with 2.9 million attributable to net in-migration, so that the metropolitan area population will increase 23.6 percent.

METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE, 1960-1966 AND 1966-1968

	Percent change		Average annual change			
	1960 to 1966	1966 to 1968	1960 to 1966		1966 to 1968	
Area			Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
United States[a]	9.0%	2.2%	2,706	1.5%	2,123	1.1%
Metropolitan areas	10.9	1.9	2,055	1.7	1,186	1.0
Central cities	2.8	-1.3	271	0.5	-381	-0.6
Suburban rings	19.4	4.8	1,784	3.0	1,566	2.4
Outside metropolitan areas.	5.1	2.5	560	0.8	857	1.2

Source:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Trends in Social and Economic Conditions in Metropolitan Areas. Current Population Reports, Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 27. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, February 7, 1969. p. 3.

[a] Calculated by NEA Research Division from: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Estimates of the Population of the United States to October 1, 1968. Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, Series P-25, No. 410. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, November 19, 1968. p. 2.

The metropolitan areas of the South are projected to increase 16.2 percent, or 4.6 million, by 1975; of this number, 1.5 million will result from net in-migration. For the North Central region, a 7.9 percent increase in population, or 2.5 million, is projected for the 10 years from 1965 to 1975. This increase is attributable to natural causes since a loss of 317,000 in population is projected from net out-migration. Net in-migration will account for 265,000 of the projected increase of 2.4 million, or a 6.4 percent increase in the metropolitan areas of the Northeast.

People are moving to metropolitan areas and to suburban counties within metropolitan areas. On July 1, 1965, 130 million persons, or about two-thirds of the population of 194 million, were living in 219 metropolitan areas, which comprise 437, or one-seventh, of the 3,049 counties. Migration to metropolitan areas continued from 1960 to 1965 but at a slower rate than in the decade from 1950 to 1960.

Suburban counties gained at a higher rate from migration than did central counties. Because of the age of migrants, suburban counties registered larger natural increases in population (births minus deaths) than did other areas.

From 1960 to 1965, central counties also had a higher rate of natural increase in their population than nonmetropolitan counties. These facts of migration point to increasing numbers of school-age children in metropolitan counties, and an increasing percentage of total school-age population in these counties. Most probably, the increase will be greater in the more heavily populated metropolitan areas as the rate of migration increases from smaller to larger metropolitan areas.

A discernible relationship exists between income level and mobility rate. Census figures show that the mobility rate for men with annual incomes below $7,000 was appreciably higher than that among men whose incomes exceeded $7,000. Men in the income brackets below $7,000 had a mobility rate ranging from 18.3 to 22.7; those with incomes of $7,000-9,999 had a 15.4 mobility rate, and those in the over $10,000 range had the lowest rate, 13.0.

Propensity To Attend School

In October 1967, more than 99 percent of the school-age population age 7 to 15 years were enrolled in public or private regular schools. Table 3 shows the 10-year trend in the enrollment ratios of the civilian noninstitutional population. Over the years from fall 1957 to fall 1967, enrollment of 5-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school increased from 60.2 percent to 75.0 percent. The ratio for 6-year-olds, which was 97.4 percent in 1967, improved to 98.4 percent by 1967. The ratio for 16- and 17-year-olds increased 8.3 percentage points from 80.5 percent in 1957 to 88.8 percent in 1967. Sharp increases are also noted for the older groups, 18-19 and 20-24 years.

Youth not enrolled in school

The number of youth 5-17 years old not enrolled in school has decreased in recent years despite an increase in the population of the age group. In 1960, 2,752,000 youth 5-17 in a population of 45,053,000 were not enrolled in school. By 1965, 2,426,000 youth in a population of 49,904,000 were not enrolled. In October 1967, an estimated 2,188,000 youth in the 5-17 population of 51,464,000 were not enrolled. Of the number not in school, 1,061,000 were 5- and 6-year-olds, 208,000 were 7 to 13 years old, and 919,000 were 14 to 17 years old.

If the enrollment population ratio for the youngest and oldest segments of the school-age group had been at 99.3 percent in fall 1967, school enrollment would have been larger by an estimated 1.8 million pupils--1.0 million more 5- and 6-year-olds in kindergarten and elementary school and nearly 820,000 additional 14- to 17-year-olds.

School dropouts

There is an accumulation of young adults in the population who have left school prior to high-school graduation. The Bureau of the Census has estimated that 4,716,000, or 13.6 percent of young adults 14 to 24 years of age, almost 750,000 of whom were still under 17 years of age, were not high-school graduates and were not enrolled in school in 1967. Many of these young adults could return to school to complete high school.

College Enrollment

College enrollments, comprising degree and nondegree students, resident and extension, exceeded 7.5 million in fall 1968. Annual percents of increase of college enrollments are larger than those of the high-school graduates. College enrollments have followed the upward trend in number of high-school graduates which reflects a higher high-school rentention rate. All of these increases are in addition to the growth in the population of high-school and college age. The figures below show the trend since 1960 in number of college students and the percent of change over the previous year in both college enrollments and high-school graduates.

Trend in college enrollment

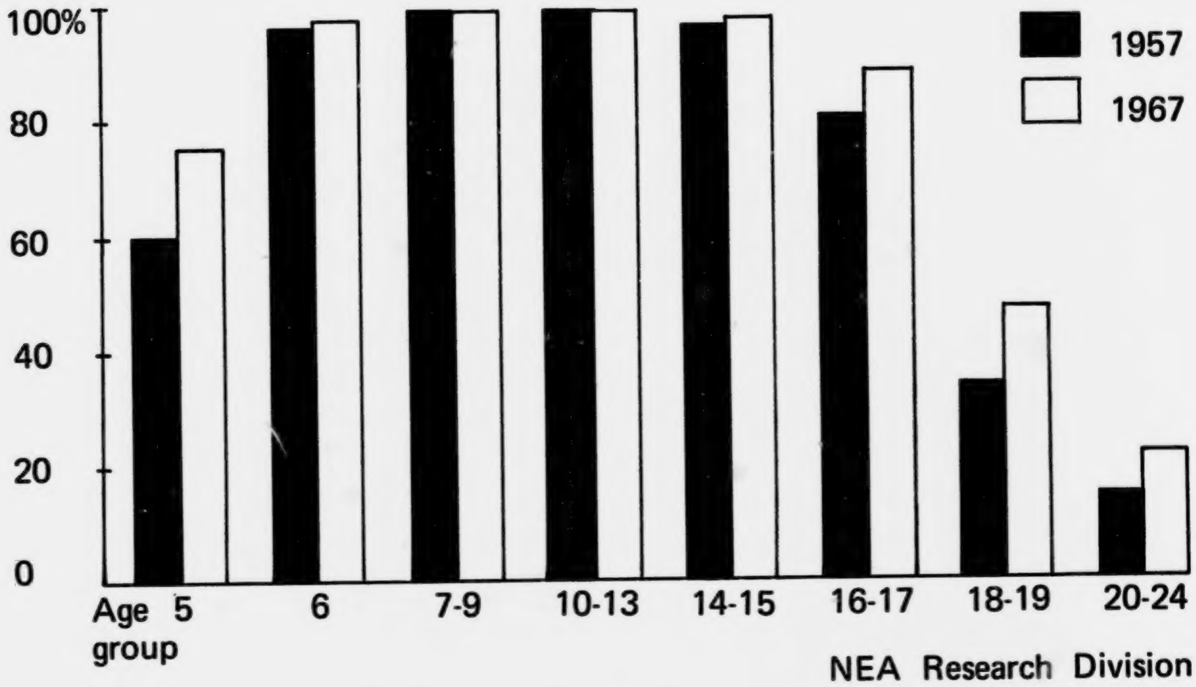
Fall	College enrollment	Percent increase over previous year: College enrollment	Percent increase over previous year: High-school graduates
1960	3,789,000	...	...
1961	4,047,000	6.9%	6.1%
1962	4,404,000	8.8	-2.8
1963	4,765,867	8.2	3.2
1964	5,320,294	11.6	15.9
1965	5,920,864	11.3	17.6
1966	6,389,872	7.9	-1.5
1967	6,911,748	8.2	3.0
1968	7,513,091	8.7	1.2

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 5. (Data for years 1960-1962.)

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education: Part A--Summary Data, 1968 (and earlier reports from 1963 on). Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. Table 3, p. 8.

Percent of Total School-Age Population Enrolled



NEA Research Division

TABLE 3.--PERCENT OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION ENROLLED IN REGULAR SCHOOLS, OCTOBER 1957 TO OCTOBER 1967

Year	Age groups							
	5	6	7-9	10-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1957 ..	60.2%	97.4%	99.5%	99.5%	97.1%	80.5%	34.9%	14.0%
1958 ..	63.8	97.3	99.5	99.5	96.9	80.6	37.6	13.4
1959 ..	62.9	97.5	99.4	99.4	97.5	82.9	36.8	12.7
1960 ..	63.7	98.0	99.6	99.5	97.8	82.6	38.4	13.1
1961 ..	66.3	97.4	99.4	99.3	97.6	83.6	38.0	13.7
1962 ..	66.8	97.9	99.2	99.3	98.0	84.3	41.8	15.6
1963 ..	67.8	97.4	99.4	99.3	98.4	87.1	40.9	17.3
1964 ..	68.5	98.2	99.0	99.0	98.6	87.7	41.6	16.8
1965 ..	70.1	98.7	99.3	99.4	98.9	87.4	46.3	19.0
1966 ..	72.8	97.6	99.3	99.3	98.6	88.5	47.2	19.9
1967 ..	75.0	98.4	99.4	99.1	98.2	88.8	47.6	22.0

Source:

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. School Enrollment: October 1967. Current Population Reports (in press).

TABLE 4.--FALL 1968 ENROLLMENTS IN REGULAR SCHOOLS

State	Grand total	Elementary and secondary (K-12)		Institutions of higher education[a]	
		Public[a]	Private[a]	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6
Alabama	955,436	831,686	28,900	77,519	17,331
Alaska	80,962	71,469	2,300	6,345	848
Arizona	539,013	415,169	32,900	89,380	1,564
Arkansas	516,251	452,936	12,700	39,149	11,466
California	6,102,994	4,570,000	429,400	987,558	116,036
Colorado	670,269	524,347[b]	43,100	88,132	14,690
Connecticut	854,234	629,000	119,000	57,430	48,804
Delaware	162,783	124,666	19,600	14,887	3,630
District of Columbia	240,795	149,063	22,200	5,599	63,933
Florida	1,647,260	1,355,846	89,500	158,019	43,895
Georgia	1,246,816	1,110,000	28,000	84,511	24,305
Hawaii	226,644	172,230	28,800	23,425	2,189
Idaho	215,489	178,900	8,800	21,317	6,472
Illinois	3,161,431	2,245,000	525,600	252,119	138,712
Indiana	1,512,404	1,202,000	134,500	121,450	54,454
Iowa	856,707	657,791	95,400	61,894	41,622
Kansas	663,497	522,211[b]	48,800	76,721	15,765
Kentucky	881,790	698,770	89,000	70,694	23,326
Louisiana	1,115,897	864,765	135,800	96,064	19,268
Maine	287,436	230,000	30,100	18,762	8,574
Maryland	1,130,180	873,387	131,800	92,583	32,410
Massachusetts	1,627,466	1,112,181	245,500	87,375	182,410
Michigan	2,803,595	2,124,000	336,600	291,471	51,524
Minnesota	1,193,521	890,000	154,900	119,374	29,247
Mississippi	671,001	581,734	20,600	60,045	8,622
Missouri	1,346,705	1,013,927	167,600	113,704	51,474
Montana	217,760	174,000	18,200	22,741	2,819
Nebraska	444,080	326,730	56,400	45,065	15,885
Nevada	130,109	115,500	4,500	10,109	...
New Hampshire	206,862	145,701	34,100	14,373	12,688
New Jersey	1,901,672	1,420,000	311,600	105,025	65,047
New Mexico	336,873	275,147	23,400	34,958	3,368
New York	4,975,209	3,411,000	860,200	367,873	336,136
North Carolina	1,365,453	1,195,583	21,500	99,430	48,940
North Dakota	198,268	152,092	18,500	26,576	1,100
Ohio	3,089,461	2,389,340	363,200	239,273	97,648
Oklahoma	727,747	604,017	17,600	86,908	19,222
Oregon	598,112	468,179	33,600	83,277	13,056
Pennsylvania	3,254,659	2,309,700	572,700	203,134	169,125
Rhode Island	266,132	172,992	48,400	26,017	18,723
South Carolina	720,532	648,693	15,700	37,919	18,220
South Dakota	213,809	167,200	17,700	21,968	6,941
Tennessee	1,039,673	883,500	33,800	84,511	37,862
Texas	3,145,079	2,613,000	152,700	305,961	73,418
Utah	377,032	301,116	6,000	43,544	26,372
Vermont	133,067	98,980	16,300	8,553	9,234
Virginia	1,243,340	1,055,614	60,200	99,299	28,227
Washington	1,014,432	804,030	56,500	133,781	20,121
West Virginia	482,903	409,639	14,000	47,006	12,258
Wisconsin	1,385,139	955,000	257,900	138,781	33,458
Wyoming	103,629	86,013	3,800	13,816	...
UNITED STATES	58,296,935[c][d]	44,783,844[b]	6,000,000[d]	5,430,652[c]	2,082,439

Sources and notes:

Column 3 from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. Table 2, column 10, p. 25.

Column 4 from: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. Table 33, p. 31.

Columns 5 and 6 from: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education: Part A--Summary Data: 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, February 1969. Table 3, p. 15 and Table 3, p. 20.

[a] Estimate. Includes undergraduate students in occupational programs not chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

[b] Figure has been revised since publication of Estimates School Statistics, 1968-69.

[c] Total includes 15,227 enrolled in U.S. Service Schools.

[d] Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Private Schools

Until the late 1960's, enrollments in private elementary and secondary schools increased proportionately faster than enrollments in the public schools (Table 5). The private-school share of total enrollments rose from 10.9 percent in fall 1950 to 14.9 percent by fall 1959. Since 1959, the percentage has decreased to an estimated 12.0. Between fall 1966 and fall 1967, private elementary-school enrollment (grades 1-8) decreased from 4,684,000 to 4,562,000, and private high-school enrollment (grades 9-12) decreased from 1,377,000 to

Trend in private-school enrollments

TABLE 5.--PRIVATE-SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENROLLMENTS

Fall of year 1	K-8 2	9-12 3	K-12 4
1950	11.8%	8.1%	10.9%
1951	11.7	9.0	11.0
1952	11.9	9.3	11.3
1953	12.6	9.2	11.7
1954	12.7	8.8	11.8
1955	13.4	9.8	12.6
1956	13.9	10.2	13.1
1957	15.9	10.0	14.3
1958	15.9	10.5	14.6
1959	16.1	10.9	14.9
1960	15.2	10.1	14.0
1961	14.7	10.4	13.7
1962	14.9	9.4	13.5
1963	15.3	10.1	13.9
1964	15.6	11.0	14.3
1965	15.3	11.2	14.2
1966	14.5	10.3	13.4
1967	14.1	9.4	12.8
1968 (preliminary)	12.9	9.6	12.0

Source:

Calculated from reports of the fall enrollment surveys: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P-20, Numbers 34, 40, 45, 52, 54, 66, 74, 80, 93, 101, 110, 117, 126, 129, 148, 161, 162, 167, and 179.

1,292,000. According to the Bureau of the Census figures (grades 1-12), there were 207,000 fewer enrollees in fall 1967 than in fall 1966.

Enrollment in private colleges and universities continued to grow, but at a rate lower than that of the public institutions. The figures below show the trend in the percents that enrollments (for degree credit only) in private institutions are of total enrollments in all institutions of higher education.

	Percentage of total enrollment
Fall 1960	40.1%
Fall 1965	33.0
Fall 1968	29.4
Fall 1975 (projected)	26.0

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78. 1968 edition. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 9.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education: Part A--Summary Data, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 8, 20.

Outlook

By fall 1975, the total enrollment at all levels of the regular schools is projected to 61.7 million, a gain of 3.4 million from 58.3 million in fall 1968.

Projections

Almost three-fourths of the increase to 1975, 2.4 million, is expected in the enrollments of institutions of higher education over the seven years ahead, compared with an increase of 3.8 million in the eight years from 1960 to 1968. The projections of enrollments at the collegiate level are based on trends of the enrollment-population ratio. However, 36.6 percent of the population 18-21 years of age was enrolled in college in 1966, up from 27.6 percent in 1960. According to projections based on Bureau of the Census figures, this ratio will increase only moderately to 37.8 percent by 1970 and to

41.4 percent by 1975.[2/] The population of college age can be predicted with a high degree of accuracy. However, the strength of the increase in the proportion of the population that will attend college is less certain.

The elementary- and secondary-school enrollments are projected to increase 1.0 million from 50.7 million in fall 1968 to 51.7 million in fall 1975. All of the increase is projected for the public schools. However, if the private-school enrollment continues to decline at the rate since 1960, the increase in enrollment of the public schools could be greater.

The enrollment-population ratios used in the Census projections indicate moderate improvement by 1975; nearly 950,000 5- and 6-year-olds and 800,000 youth 14 to 17 years old would not be enrolled. If near-maximum enrollment of all segments of the population 5 to 17 years old were achieved by 1975, elementary- and secondary-school enrollments would increase by about 2.6 million.

[2/] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Summary of Demographic Projections. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 388. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, March 14, 1968. p. 40, 49, 51.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex and Color to 1990, with Extensions of Population by Age and Sex to 2015. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 381. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, December 18, 1967. p. 90.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SCHOOLS

ALL FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS in the regular schools at all levels of education totaled an estimated 5,800,000 in fall 1968, up 5.5 percent from last year's total of 5,500,000. On a full-time equivalent basis, education provided an estimated 4,800,000 jobs. Workers employed in the regular schools are 8.4 percent of the employed civilian labor force. These estimates do not account for many workers in the special community programs financed with federal funds from the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity, foundations, and other sources.

The total number of full- and part-time professional workers employed in the regular schools is estimated at 3,729,000, 75.0 percent of whom are in elementary and secondary schools and 25.0 percent in higher education.

Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers

For the school year 1968-69 the instructional staff--classroom teachers, principals, supervisors, and others--is estimated at 2,131,625 on a full-time equivalent basis for public schools and 242,000 for private schools. While the figure for public schools is based on an annual survey of the NEA Research Division,[1/] the private-school staff is estimated by the U. S. Office of Education partially from benchmark surveys of previous years.[2/]

Pupil/teacher ratio

The number of pupils enrolled per instructional staff member in the public schools decreased from 24.7 in 1957-58 to 21.2 in 1967-68 and 21.0 in 1968-69. The pupil-teacher ratio changed as follows: At the elementary level the ratio decreased from 29.4 in 1957-58 to 26.2 in 1967-68 and to 26.1 in 1968-69; at the secondary level the ratio, which was 22.0 in 1957-58 was 20.1 in 1967-68 and 19.9 in 1968-69.

A comparable trend in the estimated staff ratios in private schools is reported by the U. S. Office of Education: At the elementary level the estimated ratio dropped from 37.5 in 1957-58 to 29.3 in 1968-69; at the secondary level the ratio decreased from 17.3 to 15.6.

[1/] National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 5.

[2/] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 47.

Profile of the Public-School Teacher

In the spring of 1968 the average public-school teacher was 39 years of age; had taught for 12 years, 8 of which were in the same school system; and reported an average salary of $7,423 for the school year. The elementary-school teacher taught an average of 28 pupils. The secondary-school teacher taught an average of 5 class periods of 26.0 pupils each. All but 4.7 percent of the classroom teachers had at least a bachelor's degree. Table 6 gives the profile figures by sex and level of school.

Supply of Teachers

The chronic problem of staffing public schools with qualified teachers was again acute in the school year 1968-69.

Special surveys

Two special surveys were conducted in mid-summer 1968 to obtain current information about the general status of supply-demand conditions in the states and major cities, the subject areas in which shortages seemed most widespread, and the conditions in fall 1968 as compared to those one year earlier. In the first of the surveys, state department of education officials were asked to report their general impression of teacher supply and demand conditions in their states. In the second survey, personnel directors in the nation's 79 largest school systems (those enrolling 50,000 or more pupils and employing one-fifth of all public-school teachers) were asked to report unfilled positions, employed substandard teachers, and difficulty in filling teacher positions.[3]

State department of education officials in 42 states reported the general condition of public-school teacher supply and demand in summer 1968. Their assessment of how the total number of qualified teacher applicants compared with the number of teaching position vacancies in August 1968 was as follows:

- 5 states--substantial shortage of applicants
- 7 states--some shortage of applicants
- 9 states--shortage of applicants in some subject areas and an excess in others
- 1 state--sufficient applicants to fill positions.

None of the states reported having some excess of applicants or having substantial excess of applicants. The remaining eight states did not have sufficient information to allow a valid appraisal.

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[3] National Education Association, Research Division. Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1968. Research Report 1969-R4. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969. p. 6-8.

TABLE 6.--PUBLIC-SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHERS, SPRING 1968[a]

Item	All teachers	Elementary		Secondary		
		Total	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Age (in years)	39	41	42	38	37	38
Years of experience	12	13	14	11	11	12
Years in system of present employment	8	9	9	8	7	8
Average number of pupils taught per day	...	28	28	130	129	131
Classes per day--departmentalized	...	...	...	5	5	5
Salary	$7,423	$7,151	$7,045	$7,699	$8,038	$7,273
Highest degree held						
None	4.7%	7.9%	9.1%	1.4%	2.2%	0.3%
Bachelor's	67.4	73.2	74.9	61.4	54.5	69.9
Master's	26.5	18.1	15.3	35.1	40.2	28.9
Education Specialist or Professional Dipolma based on 6 years of training	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.4	0.9
Doctor's	0.2	...	...	0.4	0.7	...

Source:
National Education Association, Research Division. Annual Survey of Teachers, 1967-68.

[a] Based on sample and subject to sampling variability.

The situation regarding qualified teacher applicants in August 1968 compared with August 1967 was reported by 8 states as being more acute, by 25 states as being about the same, and by eight states as being less acute. None of the states reported the condition to be much more acute or much less acute than one year ago. Nine states did not have sufficient information to report.

Factors of Unusual Influence

In response to an inquiry about conditions having unusual influence toward decreasing the supply of teachers this year, 19 states indicated that the supply of teachers was not smaller than last year. Among the remaining 22 states that responded, the conditions having increased influence toward a smaller number of qualified applicants in 1968 than in 1967 included:

- 11 states--federal programs
- 11 states--greater opportunities in business and industry
- 9 states--location of vacancies not attractive
- 10 states--salaries and benefits not attractive
- 11 states--military service.

Other reasons

Other reasons cited for smaller numbers of qualified applicants included: fewer persons completing preparation, two states; and fewer persons applying for re-entry into teaching, one state.

The states were asked to identify the factors having increased influence if the demand for new teachers is greater than last year. Among the 23 states reporting increased demand the reasons given include:

- 12 states--new positions resulting from federal legislation
- 18 states--increased school enrollment
- 11 states--added curricular offerings
- 2 states--larger number of teachers not returning to their positions
- 8 states--reduction of average class size.

Twenty of the 43 states responding to this question indicated that the demand for new teachers is not greater than was observed last year.

Shortages

According to state department of education personnel, the acute shortages for teaching assignments in the lower grades were more widespread than were acute shortages at the higher levels. The levels of instruction and the numbers of states reporting that supply-demand conditions were more acute this year than last year include: lower elementary-school classes, 12 states; upper elementary-school classes, 6 states; senior high school, 6 states; and supporting staff (psychologists, remedial teachers, etc.), 16 states.

Many school systems were encountering extreme difficulty in filling teaching positions for 1968-69 in the following subject areas (most frequently listed by 44 states reporting this information): special education, 30 states; mathematics, 20 states; special assignments in remedial reading, speech correction, etc., 18 states; special assignments directed to educationally disadvantaged children, 16 states; natural and physical sciences, 12 states; industrial arts, 24 states; physical and health education (women), 19 states; trade-industrial-vocational-technical, 10 states; elementary-school classes, 7 states. The most frequently listed assignment areas in which states expect school systems generally will have to employ persons with substandard qualifications are elementary, 20 states; mathematics, 16 states; natural and physical sciences, 14 states; industrial arts, 14 states; special assignments directed to educationally disadvantaged children, 15 states; special education, 24 states; physical and health education (women), 10 states; speech correction, etc., 15 states; guidance personnel, 14 states; trade-industrial-vocational-technical classes, 11 states; and English language arts, 10 states.

The second survey queried personnel officers in the 79 largest school systems about teacher supply and demand conditions in their systems as of the first week in August. Seventy-six systems reported 2,665 unfilled positions for elementary school; these vacancies represented 1.4 percent of the elementary-school teachers in these systems. The 2,817 unfilled positions in secondary schools represented 1.8 percent of the total secondary-school teachers in these systems in fall 1968.

Fields of shortage

The assignment areas identified in the 21st national annual study as having an inadequate supply of teachers were also reported as being in short supply by significant numbers of the large school systems:

	Number of large school systems reporting EXTREME DIFFICULTY in filling positions	Number of positions not filled in August in the large school systems
Industrial arts	45	284
Special education	32	867
Mathematics	27	382
Trade, vocational, technical	20	89
School psychologists	15	91
Women's physical and health education	13	180
Remedial reading, speech, etc.	13	153
Librarians	11	124
Elementary school, regular instruction	10	2,123
Natural and physical sciences	10	193
Instruction of the educationally disadvantaged	10	148

TABLE 7.--ESTIMATED SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR BEGINNING TEACHERS IN 1968

Level or subject area	Percent of 1967 graduates in teacher education entering profession in 1967	Range of difference estimated in shortage (-) or excess (+) in supply of beginning teachers and estimated demand		Additional demand if teacher re-entry rate is reduced 10 percent	General condition[a]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Elementary					
Regular instruction	78.1%	+1,865	+4,438	-2,945	Low supply
Selected subjects:					
Special education	71.9	-743	+1,855	-161	Low supply
Physical and health education	69.8	-1,258	-504	-72	Possible shortage[b]
Music	76.0	-1,042	-68	-72	Possible shortage[b]
Art	67.5	-175	+469	-33	Near balance[b]
Foreign language	75.6	-2	+105	-7	Near balance[b]
Junior high-school subjects	80.7	-802	...	-41	Possible shortage[b]
Secondary					
Selected subjects:					
Mathematics	69.1	-3,578	-2,977	-293	Critical shortage
Natural and physical sciences	63.1	-2,367	-2,033	-266	Critical shortage
English language arts	65.1	-503	+35	-498	Low supply
Trade, industrial, vocational, technical	44.2	-1,489	-954	-51	Shortage
Special education	71.9	-484	+734	-46	Low supply
Physical and health education:					
Women	74.2	+378	...	-111	Low supply
Men	63.5	+2,329	...	-95	Adequate supply
Industrial arts	70.3	+789	+801	-65	Low supply
Home economics	63.4	+950	+1,491	-97	Near balance
Distributive education	51.6	-174	...	-12	Low supply[b]
Agriculture	57.2	+333	+459	-24	Near balance
Business education	63.5	+1,111	+1,592	-133	Near balance
Music	67.5	+1,129	+2,363	-97	Adequate supply
Foreign language	64.7	+1,403	+1,907	-128	Adequate supply
Art	66.2	+1,329	+2,017	-73	Adequate supply
Social studies	59.0	+4,995	+5,648	-317	Adequate supply

Source:

National Education Association, Research Division. Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1968. Research Report 1969-R4. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969. p. 48-55.

[a] Evaluation of general condition based on estimated shortages between supply and demand of beginning teachers and possible reduction of 10 percent in teacher re-entry rate.

[b] Information is not sufficiently complete to allow an accurate estimate of supply-demand conditions.

Supporting these reports of shortage were the relatively large numbers of these large school systems which reported that they had to employ persons with substandard qualifications in these assignment areas: 21, industrial arts; 15, mathematics; 27, special education; 17, elementary-school regular instruction; 7, natural and physical sciences; 11, the trade-vocational-technical subjects; and 6, women's physical and health education.

Differences among the states in the indentification of librarians and guidance counselors separately from other instructional personnel reduce the accuracy of national estimates of the demand for persons for these positions. The reports from the states and the large school systems suggest that the new supply of applicants for these positions is not adequate for current needs. Twenty-three of the 44 states reporting supply-demand conditions for elementary-school librarians reported that school systems were having extreme difficulty in filling these positions, and 16 reported that they expected school systems generally would have to employ persons with substandard qualifications.

Reports from the states and the large school systems showed that many also had a limited supply of teachers having qualifications for special instructional assignments, such as working with educationally disadvantaged pupils, and were encountering extreme difficulty in filling these positions.

ages by population areas

Respondents in 42 states were able to report conditions by population areas in their state. All states except one reported having a shortage of applicants in rural areas, 33 in small cities of large urban centers, 18 in central cities of large urban centers, and 14 in suburban areas.

The numbers of states reporting conditions in these population areas as more acute than last year were as follows:

- 4 states--in rural areas
- 11 states--in small cities
- 17 states--in central cities of large urban centers
- 5 states--in suburban areas.

The special surveys showed that considerable numbers of school systems experienced shortages in the assignment areas which had been projected to be in low supply nationally.

Table 7 (on page 25) summarizes numerically differences between the supply of beginning teachers and the estimated demand for beginning teachers. The two columns showing the range of difference in the shortage or excess in supply of beginning teachers and demand should be interpreted as an estimated range of the supply-demand condition rather than a precise measure.

TABLE 8.--PROPORTIONS OF TEACHERS WITH VARIOUS DEGREES OF PREPARATION REPORTED IN NEA RESEARCH DIVISION SURVEYS[a]

Educational level and highest degree held	1956	1961	1966	1967	1968
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total					
No degree	22.2%	14.6%	7.0%	6.1%	4.7%
Bachelor's degree	53.2	61.9	69.6	68.2	67.4
Master's degree	24.3	23.1	23.2	25.6	27.7
Doctor's degree	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Elementary					
No degree	34.1	23.8	12.9	10.3	7.9
Bachelor's degree	53.1	62.2	71.4	72.9	73.2
Master's degree	12.8	13.9	15.7	16.8	18.9
Doctor's degree	...	0.1	...	...	...
Secondary					
No degree	3.0	2.3	0.6	1.5	1.4
Bachelor's degree	53.3	61.6	67.7	63.0	61.4
Master's degree	42.9	35.4	31.5	35.4	36.8
Doctor's degree	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4

Sources:

National Education Association, Research Division. "The Status of the American Public-School Teacher." *Research Bulletin* 35: 45; February 1957.

National Education Association, Research Division. *The American Public-School Teacher, 1960-61*. Research Monograph 1963-M2. Washington, D.C.: the Association, April 1963. p. 91.

National Education Association, Research Division. *The American Public-School Teacher, 1965-66*. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1967. p. 71.

Unpublished data from Nationwide Teacher Opinion Survey, 1966-67, 1967-68.

a/ Based on sample surveys and subject to sampling variability.

The shortage of elementary-school teachers is termed "low supply" based on the estimated small margin of supply of beginning teachers and the impact on this supply resulting from a possible reduction of 10 percent in teacher re-entry rate. At the secondary level the supply by subject field ranged from a shortage of teachers of mathematics, the natural and physical sciences, and the technical and vocational offerings, to an adequate supply of teachers of art, music, foreign languages, social studies, and men's physical education.

College Training of Teachers

Steady progress is noted in reducing the proportion of all classroom teachers without bachelor's degrees (Table 8, page 27). By 1966, less than 1 percent of the secondary-school teachers lacked bachelor's degrees although the percent increased to 1.5 in 1967. In 1968, the percentage dropped to 1.4 percent. At the elementary level, the proportion dropped from 34.1 percent in 1956 to 7.9 percent in 1968. Also at the elementary level, a continued increase is noted in the proportion of teachers with master's degrees. Despite a strong consensus that a master's degree should be a requirement for teaching at the secondary level, the proportion of secondary-school teachers with advanced degrees dropped from 43.7 percent in 1956 to 37.2 percent in 1967.

Salaries in Public Schools

Salaries are higher

The average salary paid the instructional staff gained $485, or 6.3 percent, from $7,709 in 1967-68 to $8,194 in 1968-69. Table 9 (on page 29) shows the 11-year trend in instructional staff salaries by state.

Regional differences in teachers' salaries are acute. The dollar difference between the average salaries of classroom teachers in the Southeast at $6,802 and in the Far West at $9,165 was $2,363. In 1963-64, the dollar difference was $2,167. When the salaries for 1963-64 and 1968-69 are compared in Table 10, some improvement is noted in the salaries of the Southeast relative to the U. S. average whereas the relative position of the Mideast, Rocky Mountain, and the Southwest regions have worsened.

City worker's family budget

The annual cost of living at a moderate standard for a specified family of four persons averaged $9,076 in spring of 1967 in urban areas of the United States. The cost averaged $9,243 in large metropolitan areas and $8,366 in smaller cities (2,500 to 50,000 population). The average salary paid classroom teachers in 1966-67 was $6,830.

TABLE 9.--AVERAGE SALARY OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF, 1957-58 AND 1968-69

State	1957-58			1968-69			Percent change, 1957-58 to 1968-69
	Amount	Rank	Index (U.S. average = 100.0)	Amount	Rank	Index (U.S. average = 100.0)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alabama	$3,489	40	74.2	$ 6,050	48	73.8	73.4%
Alaska	6,546[a]	1[a]	139.2[a]	10,887[a]	1[a]	132.9[a]	66.3
Arizona	5,193	8	110.4	8,465	12	103.2	63.0
Arkansas	3,174	48	67.5	6,291	46	76.8	98.2
California	6,010	3	127.8	9,800	2	119.6	63.1
Colorado	4,457	26	94.8	7,425	26	90.6	66.6
Connecticut	5,382	5	114.5	8,900	7	108.6	65.4
Delaware	5,602	4	119.1	8,400	13	102.5	49.9
Florida	4,971	15	105.7	8,600	11	105.0	73.0
Georgia	3,692	37	78.5	7,200	34	87.9	95.0
Hawaii	4,522	25	96.2	8,300	18	101.3	83.5
Idaho	4,021	32	85.5	6,500[b]	44	79.3	61.7
Illinois	5,132	9	109.1	9,300	5	113.5	81.2
Indiana	4,836	19	102.8	8,350	15	101.9	72.7
Iowa	3,482	41	74.1	8,167	20	99.7	134.5
Kansas	4,145	30	88.2	7,217	33	88.1	74.1
Kentucky	3,102	49	66.0	6,750	40	82.4	117.6
Louisiana	4,654	23	99.0	7,200	34	87.9	54.7
Maine	3,190	47	67.8	7,288[b]	30	88.9	128.5
Maryland	4,989	14	106.1	9,269	6	113.1	85.8
Massachusetts	4,782	20	101.7	8,350	15	101.9	74.6
Michigan	5,319	6	113.1	9,492	3	115.8	78.5
Minnesota	4,655	22	99.0	8,000	23	97.6	71.9
Mississippi	2,698	50	57.4	5,912	50	72.2	119.1
Missouri	4,129	31	87.8	7,372	29	90.0	78.5
Montana	3,875	34	82.4	7,255[b]	32	88.5	87.2
Nebraska	3,404	43	72.4	6,700	41	81.8	96.8
Nevada	5,080	11	108.0	8,739	9	106.7	72.0
New Hampshire	3,967	33	84.4	7,276	31	88.8	83.4
New Jersey	5,119	10	108.9	8,775	8	107.1	71.4
New Mexico	5,039	12	107.2	7,560	24	92.3	50.0
New York	6,071	2	129.1	9,400	4	114.7	54.8
North Carolina	3,862	35	82.1	7,041	37	85.9	82.3
North Dakota	3,365	44	71.6	6,300	45	76.9	87.2
Ohio	4,845	17	103.0	8,050	22	98.2	66.2
Oklahoma	4,196	29	89.2	6,853	38	83.6	63.3
Oregon	5,028	13	106.9	8,385	14	102.3	66.8
Pennsylvania	4,840	18	102.9	8,133	21	99.3	68.0
Rhode Island	4,935	16	105.0	8,178	19	99.8	65.7
South Carolina	3,209	46	68.2	6,025	49	73.5	87.8
South Dakota	3,238	45	68.9	6,200	47	75.7	91.5
Tennessee	3,471	42	73.8	6,520	43	79.6	87.8
Texas	4,527	24	96.3	6,794	39	82.9	50.1
Utah	4,732	21	100.6	7,400	27	90.3	56.4
Vermont	3,691	38	78.5	7,085	36	86.5	92.0
Virginia	3,829	36	81.4	7,550	25	92.1	97.2
Washington	5,199	7	110.6	8,640	10	105.4	66.2
West Virginia	3,634	39	77.3	6,600	42	80.5	81.6
Wisconsin	4,454	27	94.7	8,350	15	101.9	87.5
Wyoming	4,302	28	91.5	7,375	28	90.0	71.4
U.S. total	$4,702	...	100.0	$ 8,194[b]	...	100.0	74.3%

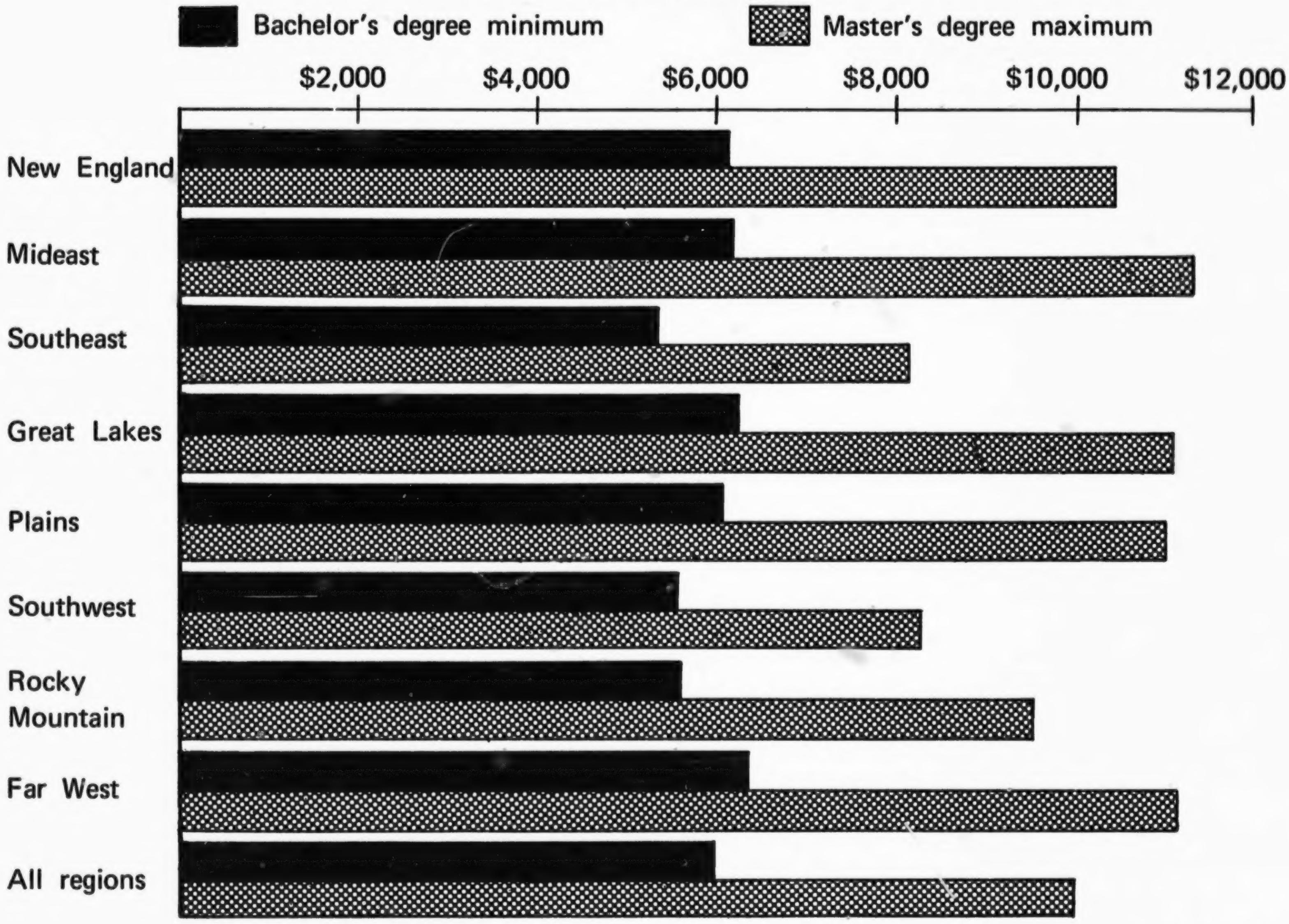
Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. "Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58: Organization, Staff, Pupils, and Finances." Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1961. Chapter 2, p. 70.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 31.

[a] Dollar amount should be reduced about one-fourth to make purchasing power figure comparable to figures for other areas of the United States.

[b] Figure has been revised since publication of Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69.



Mean Scheduled Salaries for Teachers, 1968-69
(School systems enrolling 6,000 or more)

NEA Research Division

The new budget, recently released by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is based on standards of the 1960's. For each of the areas shown, the average salary of teachers in 1966-67 was lower than the cost of the city worker's budget--the index relationships range from 69.6 for Durham, N.C., to 99.1 for the San Francisco-Oakland area.

It should be emphasized that the newly revised city worker's budget for a moderate standard of living in the spring of 1967 was based on a specific family and must be adjusted for other types and sizes of family. The four-member family considered in the development of the budget costs consists of a husband age 35-54, wife (not employed outside the home), and two children, 6 and 15. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued a revised equivalency scale for application of the budget to families of varying sizes (BLS Bulletin 1570-5).

About 80 percent of the total cost of the new budget is allocated to family consumption items--food, housing, transportation, clothing, personal care, and other items used in family living. The total also includes allowances for gifts and contributions, basic life insurance, income and social security taxes, and occupational expenses.

The relationship between professional salaries and specified characteristics for 1966[4] is shown below. The percentage deviations from the geometric mean are the influence of that characteristic with all other characteristics held constant. Thus, the -15.0 percent for female indicates that women

Characteristic	Net percentage difference from national geometric mean, 1966
Highest academic degree:	
Professional medical	38.9%
Ph.D.	15.5
Master's	- 8.5
Bachelor's	-13.6
Other or not reported	-18.3
Primary work activity:	
Management	14.9
Research and development	- 1.5
Production and inspection	- 5.5
Teaching	- 9.4
Other or not reported	- 2.3
Age:	
Under 30	-12.8
30-34	- 4.2
35-39	1.9
40-44	4.7
45-54	5.9
55-64	2.7
65 and over	- 2.8
Not reported	- 1.5

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[4] Tolles, N. Arnold, and Melichar, Emanuel. "Studies of the Structure of Economists' Salaries and Income." American Economic Review, Vol. 58, Part 2, Supplement, December 1958. p. 66.

Sex:	
Male	1.1
Female	-15.0
Profession:	
Mathematics	13.3
Economics	11.6
Statistics	8.5
Physics	7.9
Anthropology	1.0
Meteorology	- 0.4
Sociology	- 0.6
Psychology	- 1.4
Earth sciences	- 2.7
Chemistry	- 4.7
Biological sciences	- 4.9
Linguistics	- 6.7
Agricultural sciences	-15.5
Other	3.7

are discriminated against in salaries paid when all other factors such as age, experience, and degrees held are taken into account. The bulk of the registrants are part of the professional and kindred employment in the labor force, the same classification which includes elementary- and secondary-school teachers. Although data were not collected for elementary- and secondary-school teachers as a group but only if they had a degree in one of the subject areas covered, the use of the teacher characteristics in Table 6 and the percentage deviation from mean salaries due to these characteristics yields an average salary for elementary- and secondary-school teachers close to the actual average. Thus, one can conclude that the discrimination in salaries paid women and the lower salary paid for teaching in contrast to other occupations also applies to elementary- and secondary-school teachers, after making a -25.7 percent adjustment reported for the payment of salary for nine months instead of a full year of employment.

After making allowance for nine-month employment, the average salary of teachers is -18.4 percent, which is about equally divided between discrimination against women (-9.9 percent) and against teaching (-9.4 percent)--below the average salary due on the basis of characteristics of age, experience, and education.

If these discriminations were removed by paying salaries comparable to professional characteristics of teachers, educational expenditures would need to increase by approximately 13 percent. In other words, if the personnel resources used

TABLE 10.--AVERAGE SALARIES PAID TO ELEMENTARY- AND SECONDARY-SCHOOL CLASSROOM TEACHERS, BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION, 1963-64 AND 1968-69

Region	Average annual salary		Percent of U.S. average	
	1963-64	1968-69	1963-64	1968-69
1	2	3	4	5
United States	$5,995	$7,908	100.0%	100.0%
New England	6,326	7,941	105.5	108.6
Mideast	6,818	8,585	113.7	86.0
Southeast	4,874	6,802	81.3	86.0
Great Lakes	6,236	8,543	104.0	108.0
Plains	5,429	7,281	90.6	92.1
Southwest	5,496	6,824	91.7	86.3
Rocky Mountain ...	5,641	6,994	94.1	88.4
Far West[a]	7,041	9,165	117.4	115.9

Source:

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69*. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1967. p. 31.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1964-65*. Research Report 1964-R17. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1964. p. 26.

[a] Not including Alaska and Hawaii.

by schools were paid the price they could command in the economy in other uses, there would be an added expenditure of 13 percent beyond existing expenditures. This 13 percent is borne by teachers in that they are paid less salary than persons having their professional characteristics in comparable employment.

To examine the importance of this underpayment of teachers, the contribution of teachers to the projected entire cost of education in our economy (through the underpayment of salaries) is compared with the contribution of funds from usual sources of revenue, federal, state, and local governments. The amount of underpayment of teachers means that teachers bear 12 cents of what the school dollar would be with comparable salaries to other professions. The federal government contribution is half that of the teachers, or 6 cents. The state governments contribute 35 cents, and the local governments, 47 cents to make the total governmental contribution of 88 cents. In other words, the taxpayers provide seven-eighths of the total resource cost of education. Teachers through the underpayment of salary contribute the other eighth.

Trends in Negotiation

In both 1967-68 and 1968-69 the NEA Research Division conducted national surveys of written teacher/school-board negotiation in school systems with enrollments of 1,000 or more. The following are some of the most revealing changes between the two years:

	1967-68		1968-69	
General				
School systems surveyed	7,157		7,161	
School systems responding	6,352		6,049	
Response rate	88.8%		84.5%	
School systems with agreements	2,212		2,624	
Percent of responding systems with agreements	34.8%		43.3	
Instructional staff in responding systems	1,743,449		1,776,749	
Instructional staff in systems with agreements	909,976		1,043,565	
Percent of instructional staff in responding systems with agreements	52.1%		58.7%	
School systems with agreements	2,212	(100.0%)	2,624	(100.0%)
Systems with staff represented by NEA affiliates	1,968	(89.0)	2,337	(89.1)
Systems with staff represented by AFT local unions	67	(3.0)	76	(2.9)
Systems with staff represented by independents	4	(0.2)	13	(0.5)
Systems with staff represented by two or more organizations with "mixed" affiliation	77	(3.5)	114	(4.3)
Systems utilizing a procedure other than organizational representation	96	(4.3)	84	(3.2)
Personnel represented by organizations	810,678	(100.0%)	933,360	(100.0%)
By NEA affiliates	643,268	(79.3)	745,262	(79.8)
By AFT locals	162,362	(20.0)	181,388	(19.4)
By independents	5,048	(0.6)	6,710	(0.7)

Source:

NEA Research Division, Negotiation Research Digest, June 1969. Each of the agreements is on file in the NEA Research Division depository of agreements, and is available in copied form to educators, researchers, and interested persons.

TABLE 11.--INTERCITY COMPARISONS OF CITY WORKER'S FAMILY BUDGET AND AVERAGE SALARY PAID CLASSROOM TEACHERS, 1966-67

City	City worker's family budget, 1967	Average salary paid classroom teachers, 1966-67	
		In dollars	Ratio to budget for spring of 1967
1	2	3	4
Atlanta, Ga.	$8,328	$6,564	78.8
Austin, Texas	7,952	6,007	75.5
Bakersfield, Calif.	8,822	7,495a/	85.0
Baltimore, Md.	8,685	7,150	82.3
Baton Rouge, La.	8,348	6,583	78.9
Boston, Mass.	9,973	8,093	81.1
Buffalo, N.Y.	9,624	7,470	77.6
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	9,358	7,015	75.0
Chicago, Ill.	9,334	8,221	88.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	8,826	7,482	84.8
Cleveland, Ohio	9,262	7,700	83.1
Dallas, Texas	8,345	6,414	76.9
Dayton, Ohio	8,636	7,873	91.2
Denver, Colo.	9,080	7,591	83.6
Detroit, Mich.	8,981	8,580	95.5
Durham, N.C.	8,641	6,016	69.6
Green Bay, Wis.	8,955	7,139	79.7
Hartford, Conn.	9,833	7,709	78.4
Houston, Texas	8,301	6,098	73.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	9,232	7,963	86.3
Kansas City, Mo.	8,965	7,283	81.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	9,326	9,050b/	97.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	9,544	7,651	80.2
Minneapolis, Minn.	9,399	7,732	82.3
Nashville, Tenn.	8,388	6,390	76.2
New York, N.Y.	9,977	8,966	89.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	9,079	8,175	90.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8,764	7,597	86.7
Portland, Maine	9,195	6,745	73.4
St. Louis, Mo.	9,140	7,328	80.2
San Diego, Calif.	9,209	9,042	98.2
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	9,774	9,686c/	99.1
Seattle, Wash.	9,550	8,026	84.0
Washington, D.C.	9,273	7,723	83.3
Wichita, Kans.	8,907	6,927	77.8

Sources:

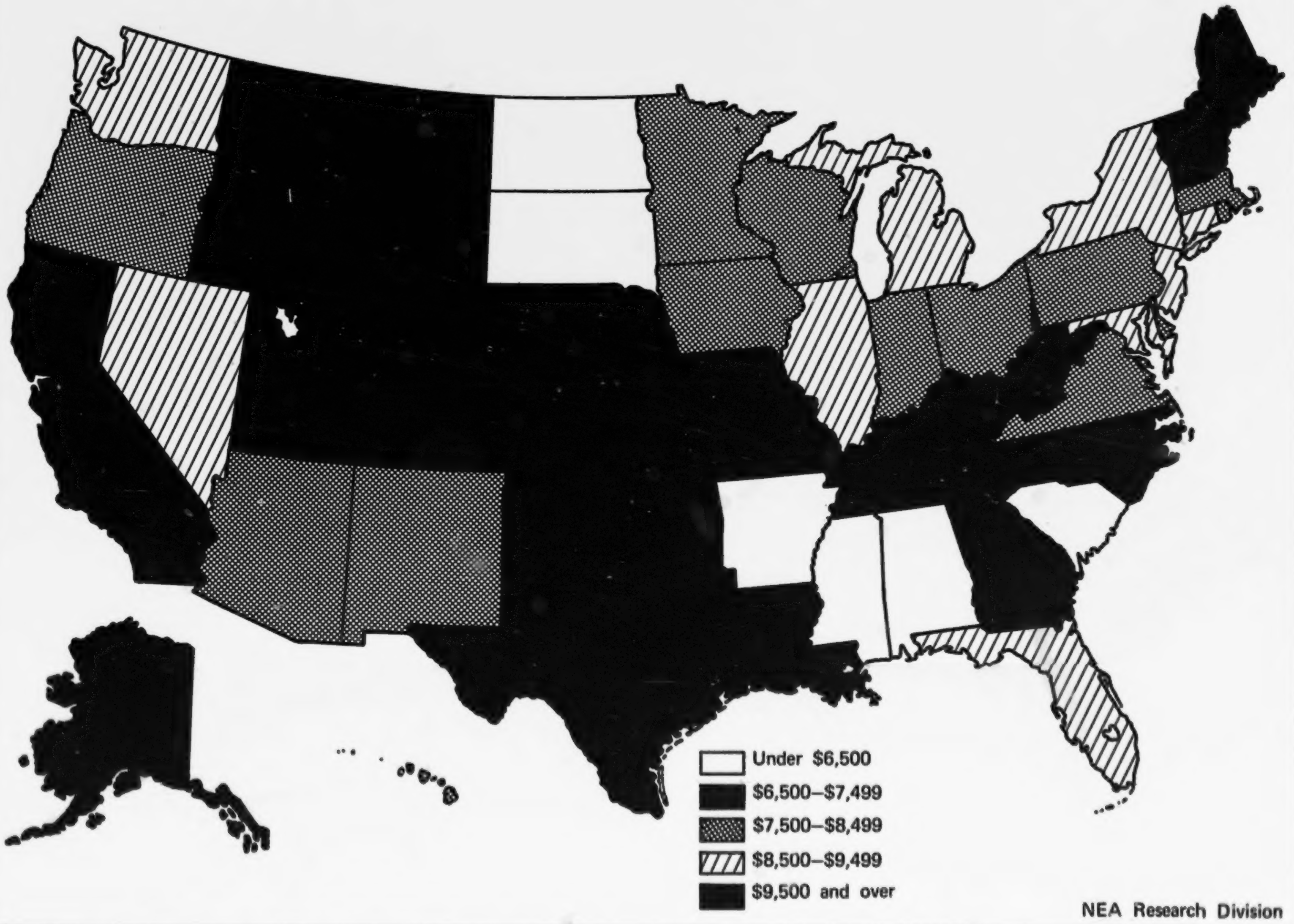
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Three Standards of Living for an Urban Family of Four Persons. Spring 1967. Bulletin No. 1570-5. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. 92 p.

National Education Association, Research Division. 23rd Biennial Salary Survey of Public-School Professional Personnel, 1966-67: Data for Systems with Enrollments of 12,000 or More. Research Report 1967-R12. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1967. p. 46-63.

a/ Elementary salary only.
b/ Weighted average for Los Angeles and Long Beach.
c/ Weighted average for San Francisco and Oakland.

Average Salary of Instructional Staff, 1968-69

Public Elementary and Secondary Schools



NEA Research Division

Faculty in Higher Education

A sample survey of faculty in 4-year colleges and universities in 1964-65 by the NEA Research Division observed the following characteristics of the faculty and their work:

- 80.7 percent were men and 19.3 percent were women.
- The average age was 43.5 years.
- 54.8 percent had a doctor's degree.
- The faculty taught an average of 99.4 students in 3.4 courses for 12.9 hours per week.

- 65.5 percent of the faculty counseled undergraduate students. The faculty member who counseled undergraduate students was assigned an average of 25.2 students.

- 28.8 percent of the faculty counseled graduate students. The faculty member who counseled graduate students was assigned an average of 10.5 students.

- 47.9 percent of the faculty devoted some time to research.

- The average faculty member had 12.2 years of teaching experience in higher education and has been at the present institution for 9.2 years.

Use of salary schedules in 1967-68 was reported by 51.8 percent of the 4-year colleges and universities and by 79.3

TABLE 12.--MEDIAN SALARIES OF FACULTY IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND PERCENTS OF INCREASE, BIENNIALLY SINCE 1957-58

Academic year	4-year colleges and universities		Public 2-year colleges		Nonpublic 2-year colleges	
	Median salary	Percent increase from 2 years previously	Median salary	Percent increase from 2 years previously	Median salary	Percent increase from 2 years previously
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58 ...	$ 6,015	...	$6,261	...	$4,016	...
1959-60 ...	6,711	11.6%	6,578	5.1%	4,710	17.3%
1961-62 ...	7,486	11.5	7,212	9.6	5,074	7.7
1963-64 ...	8,163	9.0	7,828	8.5	5,719	12.7
1965-66 ...	9,081	11.2	8,361	6.8	6,407	12.0
1967-68 ...	10,235	12.7	9,165	9.6	7,211	12.5

Source:
NEA Research Division reports on salaries in higher education.

percent of the 2-year institutions which responded to the NEA Research Division biennial study of salaries in higher education. An analysis of the levels of scheduled minimum and maximum salaries shows the following medians:

Salaries in higher education

	Median scheduled salary	
	Minimum	Maximum
Public 4-year institutions (164)		
Professor	$11,700	$15,860
Associate professor	9,321	13,246
Assistant professor	7,775	10,806
Instructor	6,580	9,212
Nonpublic 4-year institutions (233)		
Professor	10,000	13,350
Associate professor	8,400	11,000
Assistant professor	7,000	9,200
Instructor	6,000	7,700
Public 2-year institutions		
Schedules based on academic preparation (221)		
Doctor's degree	8,500	12,665
Six years (master's degree plus)	7,310	11,502
Master's degree	6,700	10,331
Bachelor's degree	6,000	9,010
Schedules based on rank (100)		
Professor	10,337	14,218
Associate professor	8,833	12,213
Assistant professor	7,500	10,500
Instructor	6,500	8,900

The NEA Research Division reports biennially on the median salaries paid in institutions of higher education. The median salary of full-time instructional personnel in colleges and universities in 1967-68 was $10,235, up 12.7 percent over the median of $9,081 in 1965-66. Table 12 shows the 10-year trend in median salaries paid by type of institution.

Weighted average salaries in higher education for the 9-month academic year 1968-69 vary with professorial rank and with the type of institution as follows:5/

5/ From Appendix Table 5 of 1968-69 Salary Survey to be published in the Summer 1969 issue of the AAUP Bulletin by the American Association of University Professors. Data are weighted averages for 981 institutions with academic ranks which submitted data for 1968-69.

Rank	Universities
Professor	$17,600
Associate professor	12,907
Assistant professor	10,534
Instructor	8,092

Rank	Liberal arts colleges
Professor	$14,737
Associate professor	11,706
Assistant professor	9,779
Instructor	7,895

Rank	Junior colleges
Professor	$15,900
Associate professor	12,752
Assistant professor	10,665
Instructor	8,750

Rank	Technical institutions
Professor	$16,381
Associate professor	12,498
Assistant professor	10,475
Instructor	8,007

10-year increase

The 10-year percentage increase in median salaries paid faculty in higher education compares with the trend in mean average salaries paid the instructional staff in public day schools, as follows:

	Percent of increase, 1957-58 to 1967-68
All 4-year colleges and universities	70.2%
Public 2-year colleges	46.4
Nonpublic 2-year colleges	79.6
Public-school instructional staff in elementary and secondary schools	61.6

EXPENDITURES

At all levels of regular schools, public and private, the expenditures in 1968-69 rose to provide increased educational services for a larger number of pupils and to meet rising costs of services, materials, and capital requirements for the educational program.

Total expenditures, including current expense, capital outlay, and interest for regular schools, are shown below for 1967-68 and 1968-69 by level of education and by type of control:[1]

Increased expenditures

	1967-68	1968-69	Percent of increase
	(in billions)		
Elementary and secondary			
Public	$31.9	$34.7	8.8%
Private	4.1	4.4	7.3
Total	$36.0	$39.1	8.6%
Higher education			
Public	$11.2	$12.2	8.9%
Private	7.6	8.2	7.9
Total	$18.8	$20.4	8.5%
Total, all levels			
Public	$43.1	$46.9	8.8%
Private	11.7	12.6	7.7
Total	$54.8	$59.5	8.6%

Some programs of expenditures for education and training by individuals, private industry, nonprofit institutions, and governments at all levels are not reflected in the educational accounts of the regular schools. Hence, to a large extent the figures for the regular schools understate the nation's total public and private investment in training and learning activities. The categories of schools, classified as nonregular, other, or special institutions, that are mainly profit-making institutions spent about $1 billion in 1967-68.[2] However, the major part of the total nonregular investment supported by public and private funds is unknown. Some public programs, such as the Job Corps and Head Start when operated by community agencies, are not reflected in the education accounts.

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[1] Figures for public elementary and secondary schools are from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D. C.: the Association, 1968. p. 34-35.

Data for public and private higher education and private elementary and secondary schools are estimates from: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1968. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 17.

Federal Expenditures for Education

Most federal educational expenditures are currently directed toward a particular program or a particular group of pupils. The growing amount and type of federal special aids to education is shown in Table 13. In addition to the federal educational programs shown in the table, public and private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools also receive federal aid in cash and surplus agricultural commodities for the school milk and lunch programs. Under the school milk program the milk consumed fluctuated from 3.0 billion half-pints in fiscal 1965 to 2.9 billion in 1968 and rose again to 3.0 billion (estimated) in 1969, and the federal reimbursement rate varied from 3.28 cents per pint in 1965 to 3.14 cents in 1966, to 3.26 cents in 1967, 3.43 cents in 1968, and an estimated 3.44 cents in 1969. Over the period the number of school lunches served rose from 2.9 billion to 3.4 billion. Cash payments and commodity distribution to the states for the school milk and lunch program in fiscal 1969 are estimated at $471 million. In 1966, a pilot school breakfast program was authorized. By the end of fiscal 1969, this program will be reaching 200,000 school children in 1,500 schools.[3]

Federal money and programs increased

Federal aids for public elementary and secondary schools under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (PL 89-10) presented special problems of accounting for the amount of the aids and their impact on school expenditures. Federal revenues that were spent for summer programs after the close of the fiscal year 1966-67 were considered federal expenditures for fiscal 1967. In reporting on expenditures from federal programs, states followed a mixed course according to their own accounting regulations, with some states entering the summer-school expenditures from federal funds as a school year

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[2] U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Projections of Educational Statistics to 1977-78. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 61.

[3] Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget. The Budget of the United States Government for the Fiscal Year 1970, Appendix. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 130 and 131.

TABLE 13.--THE FEDERAL PROGRAM FOR EDUCATION AND MANPOWER, BY FUNCTION
(Fiscal years; in millions)

Program or agency	Outlays 1968 actual	Outlays 1969 estimate	Outlays 1970 estimate	Recommended budget authority for 1970a/
1	2	3	4	5
Elementary and secondary education:				
Children from low-income families	$1,049	$1,022	$1,108	$1,226
Head Start and Follow Through (OEO)	380	316	349	398
Other education of the disadvantaged	57	81	112	151
Formula grants to states	337	327	313	257
Assistance to schools in federally impacted areas	506	406	456	315
Other	101	30	35	24
Higher education:				
Student assistance	425	506	583	612
Construction of academic facilities	465	389	434	176
Construction of college housing (Department of Housing and Urban Development)	289	287	226	65
Other	213	186	123	194
Vocational education	265	252	266	303
Science education and basic research: National Science Foundationb/	449	480	500	500
Other education aids:				
Teacher training	...	35	94	105
Educational research and development	67	73	102	90
Grants for libraries and community services	131	124	160	156
Indian education services	143	152	184	165
Library of Congress and Smithsonian Institutionb/	79	103	98	89
Other:				
Present programsb/	58	75	140	68
Proposed legislation for public broadcasting	...	...	20	20
Subtotal, education	5,014	4,844	5,303	4,914
Manpower training:				
Employment and training in the private sector	77	203	323	511
Employment and training in the public sector	394	396	373	386
Occupational training	572	545	543	519
Special targeting	169	300	356	408
Program direction and research	51	67	90	96
Other manpower aids:				
Federal-state employment security program:b/				
Present program	572	627	650	650
Proposed legislation	...	...	37	278
Other manpower programsb/	177	197	230	224
Subtotal, manpower	2,012	2,335	2,602	3,072
Deductions for offsetting receipts:				
Proprietary receipts from the public	-16	-14	-18	-18
Total	7,012	7,165	7,887	7,967
Expenditure account	6,613	6,880	7,632	7,964
Loan account	398	285	255	3

Source:
Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget. The Budget of the United States Government: Fiscal Year 1970. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. p. 131.

a/ Compares with budget authority for 1968 and 1969, as follows:
1968: Total, $9,136 million (New obligational authority, NOA, $7,133 million; lending authority, LA, $2,003 million).
1969: Total, $7,352 million (NOA, $6,950 million; LA, $402 million).

b/ Includes both federal funds and trust funds.

1965-66 item and other states entering the summer-school expenditures as an item in the 1966-67 school year. Reporting of federal funds in different fiscal years by the federal government, the states, and local school districts continue.

Furthermore, the state law regulating budget practice in some states precludes budgeting expenditures from revenues that are not secured. Because the federal appropriations were not available at budget adoption time, reports from state and local school systems for the current year may understate the federal revenues and their impact on expenditures.

Timing of federal appropriations

This difficulty of timing of the federal appropriations is recognized in the 1969 federal budget. The budget proposed that 1969 grants for education of the disadvantaged be appropriated by the spring of 1968 (as part of the 1968 supplemental appropriation bill) and that 1970 appropriations be included in the regular 1969 appropriation bill, making them available some 9 to 10 months before the school year begins. This has been accomplished. However, the uncertainty of local school districts with regard to receiving funds has been changed only slightly as final federal budget figures have not been agreed upon for fiscal 1970, that is, for fiscal year beginning July 1, 1969.

School financial accounting

In addition, many of the new federal programs have not been integrated into the state and local financial accounts. The federal grants finance specific programs, and hence separate funds apart from the general funds of the system are set up for each federal program. When state and local systems report educational expenditures, there is a marked tendency to report expenditures from the general funds of the system, thus omitting the federal programs. In estimating public elementary- and secondary-school expenditures this year, the NEA Research Division made a special effort to include all expenditures from federal programs.

Expenditures in Higher Education

In 1968-69, institutions of higher education spent an estimated $20.4 billion, of which $12.2 billion was spent by the public institutions and $8.2 billion by the private institutions as follows (estimated distribution):

49 percent for student education

17 percent for organized research

16 percent for operations connected with the instructional program, student aid, and auxiliary enterprises

18 percent for capital outlay.

TABLE 14.--TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1957-58
1	2	3
1957-58	$13,569,163	...
1959-60	15,613,255	15.1%
1961-62	18,373,339	35.4
1963-64	21,324,993	57.2
1965-66	26,210,152	93.2
1966-67*	28,352,330	108.9
1967-68*	31,917,850	135.2
1968-69*	34,721,185	155.9

Sources:

Figures for 1957-58 to 1965-66 from: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 59.

Figures for 1966-67 forward from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 19.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Estimates of expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools, including current expenditures for all programs operated by public school systems, interest, and capital outlay reached a high of $34.7 billion in 1968-69, up 8.8 percent from $31.9 billion in 1967-68.

The increase in expenditures from 1966-67 to 1968-69 averaged $3.2 billion per year. The average increase for the past two years is almost double the average annual increase of $1.8 billion between 1958-59 and 1966-67.

Expenditures growing faster than GNP

The 11-year annual growth rate of 8.9 percent for total school expenditures may be compared with a rate of 6.7 percent for gross national product (both in current dollars). Over the past 10 years, school expenditures had been increasing at a rate 35 percent higher than the increase registered for the whole economy. However, last year's gain of 8.8 percent in school expenditures was only 0.1 percentage point higher than the gain of 8.7 percent in GNP. (Tables 14 and 15)

Current Expenditures

In 1968-69, the total current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools were $28.2 billion, an increase of $2.5 billion, or 9.5 percent, over the previous year. (See Table 16.)

Expenditure items enumerated

Current expenditure for elementary and secondary day schools includes amounts paid for general control, instructional service, operation, maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services at all levels of administration--state, intermediate, and basic local. Current expenditure comprises all governmental contributions to the retirement fund and expenditure for school services, including attendance, health services, transportation, food services, and other. This figure does not include payments for capital outlay and interest

TABLE 15.--GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

School year	GNP (in billions)	Percent increase over 1957-58
1	2	3
1957-58	$440.2	...
1959-60	495.6	12.6%
1961-62	541.7	23.1
1963-64	612.3	39.1
1964-65	653.5	48.5
1965-66	715.3	62.5
1966-67	763.1	73.4
1967-68	822.6	86.9
1968-69	894.3a/	103.2

Sources:

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. Survey of Current Business 45: 24-25, August 1965; 46: 11, July 1966; 47: 13, July 1967; 47: 6, August 1967; 49: 2, February 1969.

Council of Economic Advisers. Economic Indicators, April 1969, p. 1.

a/ Second quarter of 1969 estimated by NEA Research Division.

on school debt or, except when otherwise noted, amounts spent for community colleges, adult education, summer school, and community services.

The trend in current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance is shown in Table 17. This year's national figure of $681 is up 99.7 percent over 1957-58, and up 7.4 percent over last year's revised estimate of $634. The highest expenditure per pupil in the top state is more than 2.0 times greater than that in the bottom state. (See Table 18.)

State expenditures and U.S. average

Table 19 shows the state's expenditure per pupil in ADA relative to the U. S. average since 1952. Since 1963-64, 21 states have been stable in their positions relative to the U. S. average, shifting not more than 5 percentage points; 23 states shifted 6-11 percentage points; 1 state, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia gained 12 percentage points or more. Massachusetts, Minnesota, Texas, Utah, and Washington registered a drop of 12 or more percentage points.

TABLE 16.--CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year 1	Amount (in thousands) 2	Percent increase over 1957-58 3
1957-58	$10,251,843	...
1959-60	12,329,389	20.3%
1961-62	14,729,270	43.7
1963-64	17,218,446	68.0
1965-66	21,053,280	105.4
1966-67*	22,854,760	122.9
1967-68*	25,769,474	151.4
1968-69*	28,233,998	175.4

Sources:

Figures for 1957-58 through 1965-66 from: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 59.

Figures for 1966-67 forward from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 20.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

TABLE 17.--CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year	Amount per pupil	Percent increase over 1957-58
1	2	3
1957-58	$341	...
1959-60	375	10.0%
1961-62	419	22.9
1963-64	460	34.9
1965-66	538	57.8
1966-67*	573	68.0
1967-68*	634	85.9
1968-69*	681	99.7

Sources:

Figures for 1957-58 through 1965-66 from: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 61.

Figures for 1967-68 forward from: National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 20.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

School district consolidation continues

Continuing progress is being made in school district reorganization. In the five years from 1961-62 to 1966-67, 13,269 school systems were eliminated.[4] Since 1966-67, 2,375 more school districts have ceased to exist. In 1968-69, there were 21,890.

In 1966-67, for the first time since statistics have been collected on school districts by enrollment size, less than half of the school districts had fewer than 300 pupils. For the school year 1966-67, there were 23,390 school systems of which 11,806, or slightly more than half, operated both elementary and secondary schools. Six percent of the school systems (1,037) in 1968-69 were nonoperating districts. Half of these were in two states--Nebraska and South Dakota.

(Continued on p. 52)

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[4] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Public School Systems in 1966-67. Census of Governments 1967, Series CG-P-3. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, November 1967. p. 1-3.

TABLE 18.--CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, BY STATE

State	Expenditure per pupil in ADA, 1968-69	Percent of U.S. average	11-year increase (1957-58 to 1968-69)
1	2	3	4
United States	$ 681	100.0%	99.7%
New York	1,140	167.6	124.9
Alaska	987[a]	145.1[a]	88.4
New Jersey	913	134.3	106.1
Connecticut	826	121.5	109.6
Oregon	793	116.6	96.3
Wisconsin	787	115.7	118.0
Maryland	775	114.0	123.3
Rhode Island	756	111.2	101.6
Delaware	745	109.6	67.0
Pennsylvania	743	109.3	101.4
Illinois	742	109.1	92.2
Wyoming	715	105.1	71.9
Iowa	707	104.0	107.3
Arizona	698	102.6	88.6
California	697	102.5	78.3
Montana	696	102.4	81.7
Nevada	685	100.7	75.6
Minnesota	684	100.6	82.4
Hawaii	677	99.6	148.9
Massachusetts	673	99.0	82.9
Washington	673	99.0	76.6
Michigan	665	97.8	78.3
Colorado	661[b]	97.2	91.0
Vermont	660	97.1	97.6
Florida	647	95.1	110.7
Kansas	647	95.1	96.1
Indiana	640	94.1	88.8
Ohio	634	93.2	91.5
Louisiana	632	92.9	77.0
New Hampshire	624	91.8	97.5
Missouri	619	91.0	95.3
New Mexico	611	89.9	78.7
Virginia	600	88.2	145.9
North Dakota	585	86.0	80.6
Idaho	560	82.4	107.4
South Dakota	552	81.2	66.8
Maine	547	80.4	117.9
Kentucky	535	78.7	150.0
Georgia	530	77.9	114.6
Utah	527	77.5	81.1
West Virginia	521	76.6	124.6
Nebraska	510	75.0	65.0
North Carolina	506	74.4	131.1
Oklahoma	496	72.9	75.9
Arkansas	486	71.5	137.1
Tennessee	485	71.3	129.9
Texas	480	70.6	48.6
South Carolina	478	70.3	126.5
Mississippi	465	68.4	167.2
Alabama	380	55.9	87.2

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. "Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58: Organization, Staff, Pupils, and Finances." *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1961. Chapter 2, p. 73.

National Education Association, Research Division. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69*. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 35.

[a] All dollar amounts for Alaska should be reduced about one-fourth to make the purchasing power of Alaska figures comparable to figures reported for other areas of the United States.

[b] Figure has been revised since publication of *Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69*.

TABLE 19.--CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS A PERCENT OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1951-52 TO 1968-69

State	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 states and D.C.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Alabama	61	57	64	60	64	58	63	68	59	56
Alaska	132	...	143	154	146	148	146	145	146	145
Arizona	108	106	106	109	108	107	104	100	108	102
Arkansas	50	52	54	60	60	62	61	75	71	71
California	107	119	117	115	113	109	110	107	108	102
Colorado	104	106	104	101	106	102	103	101	96a/	97a/
Connecticut	119	112	116	116	116	118	118	118	123	121
Delaware	130	123	124	131	122	116	120	124	115	109
District of Columbia	123	114	119	117	115	110	111	120	136	130
Florida	84	86	88	90	85	84	86	86	89	95
Georgia	68	67	66	72	67	69	69	73	78	78
Hawaii	92	...	83	80	87	85	89	103	103	99
Idaho	87	90	84	79	77	77	76	79	84	82a/
Illinois	119	120	120	113	117	121	111	110	108	109
Indiana	104	106	99	99	98	103	98	99	96	94
Iowa	107	103	102	100	98	98	99	96	101	104
Kansas	101	100	100	97	93	98	98	101	94	95
Kentucky	62	58	57	63	62	72	68	71	75	79
Louisiana	97	93	96	105	99	93	85	87	94	93
Maine	74	75	76	74	75	77	78	79	82	80
Maryland	100	101	101	102	105	105	104	104	111	114
Massachusetts	109	112	112	108	109	112	116	116	99	99
Michigan	109	107	112	109	111	108	104	104	97	98
Minnesota	114	108	111	110	113	113	112	109	102	100
Mississippi	39	46	53	51	55	55	54	55	57	68
Missouri	87	88	90	93	92	94	93	91	92	91
Montana	124	124	119	112	110	108	105	99	108	102
Nebraska	101	99	95	91	90	88	86	87	77	75
Nevada	108	111	118	114	115	109	106	105	107	101
New Hampshire	105	97	96	93	93	93	94	92	90	92
New Jersey	128	126	130	130	130	128	126	124	133	134
New Mexico	107	100	108	100	97	98	101	99	97	90
New York	144	137	145	149	150	150	162	160	162	167
North Carolina	72	67	64	64	63	72	69	70	73	74
North Dakota	105	99	98	95	98	96	92	90	86	86
Ohio	95	96	96	97	97	95	94	91	92	93
Oklahoma	93	85	85	83	83	79	77	82	75	73
Oregon	130	127	121	118	119	120	119	116	113	116
Pennsylvania	108	113	113	108	109	108	104	105	108	109
Rhode Island	106	101	111	110	110	110	107	109	107	111
South Carolina	63	66	64	62	59	59	61	63	72	70
South Dakota	103	104	105	97	93	90	89	87	85	81
Tennessee	61	63	64	62	63	62	64	68	73	71
Texas	91	94	90	95	89	86	86	88	75	70
Utah	80	78	82	85	86	84	89	86	79	77
Vermont	90	92	89	98	92	97	95	96	94	97
Virginia	69	73	73	72	73	77	78	80	87	88
Washington	116	115	113	112	112	112	111	109	102	99
West Virginia	75	70	67	68	69	70	70	70	79	77
Wisconsin	117	111	114	106	110	113	112	111	111	116
Wyoming	128	125	117	122	120	119	116	110	112	105

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 70.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 34-35.

a/ ADA figure has been revised since publication of Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69.

TABLE 20.--EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS IN 79 SYSTEMS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF 50,000 OR MORE PUPILS

School system	Total current expenditure				Cost of instruction			
	1965-66 actual	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1965-66 actual	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Birmingham, Ala.	$285.62	$315.76	$333.70	...	$235.98	$268.59	$280.54	...
Jefferson Co., Ala.	251.48*	283.63	290.46*	$340.32*	215.26*	242.97	247.65*	$292.15*
Mobile, Ala.	251.24	301.46*	313.77	...	211.10	253.04*	261.29	...
Tucson, Ariz.	536.98	589.44	647.68*	696.51	415.04	453.83	492.19*	536.74
Fresno, Calif.	436.52	488.15*	607.27	658.69	343.23	383.54*	481.86	524.97
Garden Grove, Calif. ...	457.52	466.19	535.46	580.43*	353.77[a]	356.53[a]	399.82*	443.73*
Long Beach, Calif.	557.31	616.11	624.28*	...	421.36[a]	462.10[a]	465.36*	...
Los Angeles, Calif.	545.83*	602.66	622.91*	...	399.28*	442.41	460.22*	...
Oakland, Calif.	608.58*	612.69*	715.84	795.28*	464.34*	462.95*	544.70	590.61*
Sacramento, Calif.	528.25	597.09*	675.11*	598.99	402.98	458.18*	518.88*	452.14
San Diego, Calif.	499.36*	526.34*	570.63*	688.99*	386.63*	408.81*	443.74*	544.99*
San Francisco, Calif. ..	634.43*	648.83*	711.91*	...	479.39*	501.37*	541.26*	...
San Juan, Calif.	481.57	539.94*	569.23	673.62*	368.91[a]	414.54*[a]	436.27	521.31*
Denver, Colo.	523.43*	580.47	617.22*	652.49*	385.19*	428.43	455.96*	470.50*
Jefferson Co., Colo. ...	473.07	488.92	515.68*	520.81	347.57	362.80	381.26*	386.22
District of Columbia ...	618.98	655.75	656.74*	815.04*	449.12	458.16	483.56*	603.67*
Brevard Co., Fla.	389.26	N.A.	N.A.	...	313.78	N.A.	N.A.	...
Broward Co., Fla.	N.A.	469.58	N.A.	...	N.A.	393.45	N.A.	...
Dade Co., Fla.	479.28	537.70	557.59*	644.49*	401.11	448.17	443.95*	513.01
Duval Co., Fla.	379.50	421.35	451.30	525.13	318.19	352.51	354.59	404.33
Hillsborough Co., Fla. .	347.55	340.34*	N.A.	519.02	281.26	281.81*	N.A.	403.60
Orange Co., Fla.	391.89	396.67*	472.55	...	328.23	329.45*	370.12	...
Palm Beach Co., Fla. ...	495.15	556.43*	640.57	...	407.57	446.47*	505.94	...
Pinellas Co., Fla.	458.94	495.42	574.29	621.62	387.95	412.49	456.24	497.78
Polk Co., Fla.	370.05	408.87*	454.46	569.99	312.68	342.10*	361.36	450.01
Atlanta, Ga.	390.36*	445.38*	507.55*	528.93	301.89*	345.38*	383.68*[a]	389.02
De Kalb Co., Ga.	325.99*	355.79*	447.85*	461.61	258.64*	284.40*	356.68*	368.85
Hawaii	506.88*	592.53	607.39	602.63	354.28*	410.53	422.88	426.33
Chicago, Ill.	473.41*	598.61*	657.31*	636.18*	344.70*	449.22*	465.29*	414.55*
Indianapolis, Ind.	470.09	479.60*	558.46*	...	368.64	375.83*	412.46*	...
Wichita, Kans.	427.39*	470.17*	535.56*	584.19	338.81*	370.40*	420.03*	448.91
Jefferson Co., Ky.	335.02	399.14	437.99	...	275.51	327.61	359.07	...
Louisville, Ky.	348.78	380.91	467.99*	503.98	283.60	307.59	376.20*	405.55
Caddo Parish, La.	349.97	377.61	422.64	450.04*	284.39	310.71	342.12	359.51*
East Baton Rouge Parish, La.	354.93	423.31*	477.72	486.59	281.29	338.62*	377.94	383.51
Jefferson Parish, La. ..	319.44	414.89	440.90*	...	247.27	307.99	339.26*	...
Orleans Parish, La.	372.88	457.49*	463.37*	470.59	245.44	332.40*	365.82*	370.76
Anne Arundel Co., Md. ..	443.83*	502.39*	N.A.	...	358.73*	399.90*	N.A.	...
Baltimore City, Md.	460.65*	556.76	602.23	678.99*	340.74*	403.97	407.91	510.86
Baltimore Co., Md.	496.23*	553.91	611.73*	680.29	386.71*	433.53	475.09*	524.30
Montgomery Co., Md.	652.05	668.81	762.37	806.24	472.07	476.81	548.60	607.15
Prince George's Co., Md.	502.21	585.46	595.12	694.08	400.60	470.29	469.17	545.92
Boston, Mass.	540.74*	598.87*	675.74	765.60	380.08*	416.99*	475.24	552.39
Detroit, Mich.	501.12*	537.93*	N.A.	...	364.60*	390.70*	N.A.	...
Minneapolis, Minn.	599.48	N.A.	558.02*	747.07	395.68	N.A.	409.97*	564.97

TABLE 20.--EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS IN 79 SYSTEMS WITH ENROLLMENTS OF 50,000 OR MORE PUPILS (Continued)

School system	Total current expenditure				Cost of instruction			
	1965-66 actual	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget	1965-66 actual	1966-67 actual	1967-68 actual	1968-69 budget
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kansas City, Mo.	$458.36*	$518.62	$567.55	$609.92*	$322.90*	$360.88	$396.21	$426.20*
St. Louis, Mo.	512.93*	477.26[b]	552.71*	587.54	341.89*	324.90*[b]	373.44*	397.37
Omaha, Nebr.	378.70	403.59	N.A.	...	289.15	308.82	N.A.	...
Clark Co., Nev.	469.50*	514.43	562.36*	571.08	366.41*	406.36	450.50*	456.53
Newark, N.J.	529.75	610.66*	N.A.	...	395.58	453.99*	N.A.	...
Albuquerque, N. Mex. ...	413.05*	431.76*	461.76*	459.38	314.92*	325.53*	346.85*	341.34
Buffalo, N.Y.	525.96*	632.77*	710.06*	836.12*	349.34*	417.70*	455.70*	540.71*
New York City, N.Y.	780.82*	889.73	899.38*	...	510.48*	569.16	586.56*	...
Charlotte-Mecklenburg, N.C.	401.23*	443.48*	N.A.	...	310.54*	346.33*	N.A.	...
Akron, Ohio	448.42*	464.52*	506.60	528.69*	321.44*	319.99*	350.69	349.64*
Cincinnati, Ohio	482.80*	511.22*	560.14*	606.92	339.03*	353.23*	389.76*	414.00
Cleveland, Ohio	477.93*	514.78*	N.A.	602.87	327.99*	353.53*	N.A.	387.17
Columbus, Ohio	409.75*	477.93	547.78	548.37	292.55*	342.08*	390.59	383.43
Dayton, Ohio	469.35	520.38*	608.29*	...	342.71	376.31*	433.19*	...
Toledo, Ohio	408.25*	472.74*	577.81*	...	287.44	324.43*	383.92*	...
Oklahoma City, Okla. ...	333.47*	354.55	357.66*	397.06	251.40*	260.13	259.29*	312.92
Tulsa, Okla.	352.98	423.27	N.A.	...	492.25	315.79	N.A.	...
Portland, Oreg.	568.76	560.99	619.78	704.58	429.75	404.98	476.89	513.74
Philadelphia, Pa.	514.62	606.93	677.55*	785.40*	369.82	433.48	458.34*	540.97*
Pittsburgh, Pa.	455.43*	603.20	725.17*	653.88	317.43*	432.40	500.15*	455.51
Greenville Co., S.C. ...	267.29	314.76	328.40*	...	224.71	242.24	272.16*	...
Memphis, Tenn.	286.72*	334.96*	387.38*	398.65*	237.41*	262.95*	303.63*	320.45*
Nashville-Davidson, Co., Tenn.	379.35	435.08	461.64	502.61	292.44	242.24	348.27	378.76
Dallas, Texas	372.17	412.34	431.22	...	302.48	334.11	348.71	...
El Paso, Texas	416.04*	415.72	468.11*	438.17	353.63*	351.47	398.37*	368.77
Fort Worth, Texas	393.11	398.34*	423.41*	476.47	317.81	321.58*	344.17*	379.30
Houston, Texas	334.21	359.06	427.62	...	283.66	301.32	358.52	...
San Antonio, Texas	300.08	307.52*	357.03	407.96*	258.97	262.38*	290.82	333.86*
Granite Dist., Utah	410.04	426.93	443.74*	453.07	295.82	315.56	322.96*	322.29
Fairfax Co., Va.	483.35*	526.87	594.69*	648.43*	378.12*	408.76	467.30*	510.00*
Norfolk, Va.	362.80	446.27	457.44	524.04	306.06	379.99	389.18	438.11
Seattle, Wash.	461.44*	559.31*	622.74*	805.64*	333.50*	409.27*	471.47*	586.97*
Kanawha Co., W. Va.	363.55*	362.32	444.49	488.26	255.17*	275.53	329.45	364.77
Milwaukee, Wis.	438.44	462.11*	575.63*	712.02*	338.15	348.85	438.88*	493.86*
Median of systems reporting actual data ..	$446.12	$477.93	$558.02	...	$338.92	$360.88	$399.82	...
Median of systems reporting 1968-69 budget	458.36	488.54	558.02	$598.99	339.03	361.84	407.91	$438.11

Source:

National Education Association, Research Division. Selected Statistics of Local School Systems, 1964-65. Research Report 1966-R13; 1965-66, Research Report 1967-R15; 1966-67, Research Report 1968-R11; 1967-68, Research Report in process. Estimates for 1968-69 from Adopted Budgets of Local School Systems.

*Indicates school systems reporting additional expenditures from federal funds which may have been used as current expenditures for day schools but have been omitted from the regular expenditure accounts on which these per-pupil costs are based.

N.A. = Not available.

a/ Includes attendance services.

b/ Decrease in per-pupil expenditures chiefly reflects increase in average daily membership as compared with 1965-66.

The 1,400 largest school systems (those having 6,000 or more pupils) account for nearly three-fifths (58 percent) of all public-school enrollments in the nation, and 5,181 school systems with 1,200 to 6,000 pupils accounted for almost one-third. Thus, only 10 percent of all public-school pupils are in systems with enrollments under 1,200.

Expenditures of Local School Systems

In 1968-69, there were 80 school systems in the United States with 50,000 or more pupils enrolled. The trend in current expenditure per pupil in ADM (average daily membership) for 79 of these large systems is shown in Table 20. For the 55 systems reporting on 1968-69 budgets, the median expenditure per pupil of $488.54 in 1966-67 increased 14.2 percent to $558.02 in 1967-68. For 1968-69, the median budgeted amount was $598.99, an increase of 7.3 percent.

The median expenditure per pupil in ADM for instruction rose from $361.84 in 1966-67 to $407.91 in 1967-68 for a gain of 12.7 percent, and the median budgeted expenditure per pupil for 1968-69 rose 7.4 percent to $438.11.

The per-pupil expenditures for the large school systems do not fully reflect the impact of the new federal programs. This is partly because some budgets were completed before allocations for the federal programs were made by the U. S. Office of Education, and because some systems do not integrate the federally funded programs into the regular accounts of elementary and secondary schools. In addition, some of the federally funded programs are not part of the program of the regular public elementary and secondary day school and hence would not be included in these accounts.

The local expenditures per pupil shown in Table 20 differ from the state expenditures shown in Tables 18 and 19 in two respects: (a) Local figures represent expenditures per pupil in average daily membership. State figures are shown on the basis of expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance. The total membership figure, ADM, is about 6 percent larger than the attendance figure because membership includes all pupils on the class rolls or belonging to the classes and the attendance figure excludes pupils absent. (b) Expenditure figures for local school systems frequently do not include direct expenditures made in behalf of schools or pupils or teachers by other governmental units; for example, direct state appropriation for teacher retirement, purchase of textbooks, and pupil health services. Differences among systems in performance of school services by nonschool agencies also affect intersystem comparisons of expenditures.

Current Expenditures for Other Programs

Current expenditures of public school systems for junior colleges, adult education, summer schools, and other community services are estimated at $1,130 million, up 6.8 percent from last year. This increase reflects the addition of community colleges in some states, increased funds for vocational and adult education, and many new and expanded community services administered by the local school district. A part of the rise in other school programs--the current expenditures for programs other than elementary and secondary day schools--is no doubt due to increased federal funds for adult and vocational education, junior colleges, and Head Start and other poverty programs. Table 21 shows the trend.

Community colleges and community services

Capital Outlay and Interest

Capital outlay was estimated at $4.3 billion, up 5.4 percent from last year and up 51.8 percent in 11 years (see Table 22). Over a similar period, 1958 to 1968, the composite

TABLE 21.--CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER PROGRAMS OPERATED BY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

School year 1	Amount (in thousands) 2	Percent increase over 1957-58 3
1957-58	$ 122,650	...
1959-60	132,566	8.1%
1961-62	194,093	58.2
1963-64	427,528	248.6
1965-66	648,304	428.6
1966-67*	930,165	658.4
1967-68*	1,057,979	762.6
1968-69*	1,130,337	821.6

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 13.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 21.

*NEA Reseach Division estimates.

TABLE 22.--CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURES BY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

School year 1	Amount (in thousands) 2	Percent change from 1957-58 3
1957-58	$2,852,747	...
1959-60	2,661,786	-6.7%
1961-62	2,862,153	0.3
1963-64	2,977,976	4.4
1965-66	3,754,862	31.6
1966-67*	3,662,106	28.4
1967-68*	4,105,512	43.9
1968-69*	4,329,191	51.8

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 59.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 21.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

construction cost index of the U. S. Department of Commerce increased 31 percent. Thus, much of the rise in expenditures for capital outlay may be due to rising prices.

The U. S. Office of Education estimated that there were 1,764,509 publicly owned instruction rooms in the fall of 1968. The differences in the numbers of new classrooms and the numbers of classrooms retired from service show a decline in the net addition during 1967-68:

New classrooms

School year	Classrooms added	Classrooms abandoned	Net addition
1960-61	72,214	18,733	53,481
1961-62	72,089	18,134	53,955
1962-63	65,300	17,000	48,300
1963-64	69,300	17,100	52,200
1964-65	65,200	16,400	48,800
1965-66	72,600	17,700	54,900
1966-67	71,000	24,000	47,000
1967-68	75,400	19,400	56,000

The U. S. Office of Education has not continued its very critical inventory of classroom facilities since 1964-65. In 1964-65, overcrowding of classrooms and obsolescence were still major problems in school housing:

- 177,800 classrooms were combustible or were in nonpermanent or in offsite facilities.
- 104,400 were overcrowded according to the varying standards of local appraisal.

Some of the classrooms would fit both categories.

When uniform class size standards were used to estimate number of classrooms needed in 1964-65 to bring class size down to stated levels, the following results were obtained:

Classrooms needed to reduce class size

- 50,800 additional rooms were needed to bring class size to a maximum of 30 elementary- and secondary-school pupils.
- 98,300 additional classrooms were needed to bring class size to a maximum of 27 elementary- and secondary-school pupils.
- 285,900 additional classrooms were needed to bring class size to a maximum of 25 elementary- and secondary-school pupils.

From the 1964 inventory of school facilities and later updatings, the U. S. Office of Education estimated the current backlog of school facilities at 519,300 classrooms[5] for 1967-68 to eliminate the following deficiencies:

98,300	to achieve the median pupil class sizes: 27.4 elementary and 27.5 secondary
40,000	to eliminate makeshift classrooms
187,000	to improve pupil/room ratios to 25 elementary and 20 secondary for general student population
194,000	to replace classrooms with 4 or more defects

and to house the pupils of the following types:

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[5] U. S. 90th Congress, 2nd Session. "Projections of Public School Facilities Needs." Congressional Record 114: S8882: July 18, 1968.

85,500 disadvantaged

99,400 handicapped

21,800 vocational

312,600 general

and by type of community as follows:

161,200 urban

138,800 suburban

219,300 rural

Interest rates on school bonds are high, and at the end of this school year were still rising. According to the Bond Buyers Index of 20 bonds, average rates as of May 28, 1969, were 5.60 percent. The highest rate reported on this index is 5.69 percent for May 1, 1933, and the lowest rate is 1.29

TABLE 23.--INTEREST ON SCHOOL DEBT

School year	Amount (in thousands)	Percent increase over 1957-58
1	2	3
1957-58	$ 341,922	...
1959-60	489,514	43.2%
1961-62	587,823	71.9
1963-64	701,044	105.0
1965-66	754,706	120.7
1966-67*	905,299	164.8
1967-68*	984,885	188.0
1968-69*	1,042,059	204.8

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Digest of Educational Statistics, 1968. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 59.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 22.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

percent for February 14, 1946. High and low yields for recent years are as follows:[6]

Year	High	Low
1963	3.31% (11/14)	3.01% (3/21)
1964	3.32 (3/19)	3.12 (12/17)
1965	3.56 (12/9)	3.04 (1/28)
1966	4.24 (8/25)	3.51 (1/20)
1967	4.45 (12/7)	3.40 (1/19)
1968	4.85 (12/26)	4.07 (8/8)
1969 (May 28) .	5.60 (5/28)	4.82 (1/23)

Interest payments

Interest payments on school bonds (Table 23) reflect the growing volume of debt outstanding as well as the rising cost of borrowing. Interest payments for 1968-69 are estimated at just over $1 billion.

6/ The Weekly Bond Buyer 176: 67 (Section 1); June 2, 1969.

REVENUE

Public-school revenue from all sources--taxes, grants-in-aid, earning, tuition--is estimated at $33.7 billion, up 8.5 percent from $31.1 billion in 1967-68. Since 1957-58, revenue receipts have increased 177.0 percent at an annual rate of 9.7 percent for the 11 years (see Table 24).

There had been very little change in the shares of the three levels of government in school support up to 1965-66. That year the federal share more than doubled, rising from 3.8 percent to 7.9 percent in 1965-66 and remaining at about the same share in 1966-67 and 1967-68, but declining slightly in 1968-69. The state share increased slightly to 40.7 percent, and the local share remained at 52.0 percent (see Table 25).

In the past 11 years all three levels of government have increased their contribution for public elementary and secondary schools. The federal revenues rose an estimated $2.0 billion; state revenues, $8.9 billion; and local revenues, $10.7 billion.

New revenue

In the 11 years the federal government has added 9.1 percent of the total new revenue. However, after a leveling off of federal aid to education the estimated new federal revenue actually declined from the previous year. In the past 11 years new state revenues accounted for 41 percent of the new revenue for schools, and the local sources accounted for 49 percent of the new revenue. Last year new state revenue was 56.6 percent of last year's new revenue, and new local revenue was 44.1 percent of new revenue, and federal revenue declined 0.7 percent.

New revenue in 1968-69 totaled $2.6 billion. New revenues from federal sources declined $18 2 million over the previous year, compared with $309.5 million the year before. New state revenue was $1.5 billion. New local revenue in 1968-69, at $1.2 billion, was substantial (see Table 26). Local property tax revenue continues to carry the burden for new school revenue even though new state funds exceeded new local funds in the past year.

Comparison of Central-City and Suburban Tax Burden

Table 27 shows the variation in tax burden as a percent of income for the 22 largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA). The additional data in this table indicate the effect that either state or federal financing of poverty-linked services would have had on central city-suburban disparities in tax burdens in 1962. On the average the tax burden disparities would be cut in half; central-city tax burdens would have been nearly 25 percent lower while suburban tax burdens would have been 15 percent lower.

State Tax Legislation in 1968

General concern about state tax revenue moved from the questions of whether a broad-based tax should be used and whether that tax should be an income or sales tax to the

TABLE 24.--REVENUES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (in thousands)

School year 1	Total 2	Federal 3	State 4	Local 5
1957-58	$12,181,513	$ 486,484	$ 4,800,368	$ 6,894,661
1959-60	14,746,618	651,639	5,768,047	8,326,932
1961-62	17,527,707	760,975	6,789,190	9,977,542
1963-64	20,544,182	896,956	8,078,014	11,569,213
1965-66	25,356,858	1,996,954	9,920,219	13,439,686
1966-67*	27,256,043	2,162,892[a]	10,661,582	14,431,569
1967-68*	31,092,400	2,472,464	12,231,954	16,387,982
1968-69*	33,743,748	2,455,547	13,729,344	17,558,857
Increase, 1957-58 to 1968-69:				
Amount	$21,562,235	$1,969,063	$8,928,976	$10,664,196
Percent	177.0%	404.8%	186.0%	154.7%
Annual rate	9.7%	15.8%	10.0%	8.9%

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 11.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67 and 1968-69. Research Reports 1966-R20 and 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966 and 1968.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

[a] NEA Research Division estimates of federal revenue may be lower than those which will be published later by the U.S. Office of Education because of partial omission of money value of food distribution for the school lunch program.

TABLE 25.--PERCENT OF REVENUE RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL SOURCES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

School year 1	Federal sources 2	State sources 3	Local sources 4
1957-58	4.0%	39.4%	56.6%
1959-60	4.4	39.1	56.5
1961-62	4.3	38.7	56.9
1963-64	4.4	39.3	56.4
1965-66	7.9	39.1	53.0
1966-67*	7.9	39.1	53.0
1967-68*	8.0	39.3	52.7
1968-69*	7.3	40.7	52.0

Sources:

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 11.

National Education Association, Research Division. Estimates of School Statistics, 1968-69. Research Report 1968-R16. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. p. 18.

*NEA Research Division estimates.

State-local tax systems

questions of what taxes should be included in the state-local tax system and how the regressive nature of the sales and property taxes could be lessened.

State tax enactments in 1968, an off-year in state legislatures, were substantial, with only one new adoption--a gift tax in South Carolina and rate increases in state sales, income, and selected excise taxes (motor fuel, cigarette, and alcoholic beverages) in 24 states. The enactment of changed tax rates was directed not only at increased revenue but also at changing the burden of taxes among taxpayers and among income groups.

Four states--Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Texas--had rate increases in existing sales and use taxes. In addition to raising its sales and use rate from 3 to 4 percent, Florida extended its tax also to commercial rent, electric power, and intrastate telephone and telegraph charges.

Other major tax legislation dealt with income taxes. Mississippi and New York raised individual income tax rates, while New Mexico eliminated its deduction for federal income taxes. The New York legislation increased tax rates on taxpayers in upper brackets; new rates range up to 14 percent on taxable income over $23,000 per year. New Jersey increased the rates on its commuters' income tax to correspond with New York's increases in state personal income tax.

Corporate income taxes were raised in six states--Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Rhode Island. In Maryland the rates were increased from 5.25 to 7.0 percent, and a 7.0 percent franchise tax on financial institutions was imposed. New York raised its corporate franchise tax from 5.5 to 7.0 percent, with an increase in the minimum tax from $25 to $100.

Nine states enacted rate increases on motor fuel taxes, and 14 states increased excises on tobacco products. Arizona, Florida, and Virginia enacted higher alcoholic beverage tax rates.

Currently all states tax gasoline and alcoholic beverages in some form. North Carolina remains the only state which

TABLE 26.--NEW STATE-LOCAL REVENUE

School year	Annual increase (in thousands)		Ratio of new state revenue to new local revenue
	New state revenue	New local revenue	
1	2	3	4
1957-58 to 1959-60[a] ...	$ 483,840	$ 716,136	67.6%
1959-60 to 1961-62[a] ...	510,571	825,305	61.9
1961-62 to 1963-64[a] ...	644,412	795,835	81.0
1963-64 to 1965-66[a] ...	921,102	935,236	98.5
1965-66 to 1966-67	741,363	991,883	74.7
1966-67 to 1967-68	1,570,372	1,956,413	80.3
1967-68 to 1968-69	1,497,390	1,170,875	127.9

Source:
Derived from Table 24.
a/ Average of two years.

TABLE 27.--MEASURES OF TAX EFFORT IN CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBS IN 22 LARGEST STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (SMSA), 1962[a/]

(Per-capita tax revenue, 1962, as percent of per-capita income, 1960)

SMSA	Actual tax revenue		Adjusted tax revenue			
			b/		c/	
	Cities	Suburbs	Cities	Suburbs	Cities	Suburbs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New York	9.5%	7.5%	7.8%	7.0%	7.3%	6.8%
Chicago	7.4	6.1	6.6	5.8	6.2	5.6
Los Angeles	8.4	7.0	7.3	6.0	6.8	5.6
Philadelphia	7.4	4.9	6.6	4.6	6.1	4.4
Detroit	7.5	5.7	6.2	4.9	5.5	4.6
Baltimore	6.9	4.4	6.0	4.3	5.3	3.9
Houston	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.4	4.7	4.9
Cleveland	7.4	5.2	6.1	4.4	5.5	4.2
St. Louis	7.6	5.1	5.9	4.8	5.2	4.4
Milwaukee	8.4	6.5	6.8	5.4	6.3	5.2
San Francisco	7.4	7.2	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.6
Boston	11.2	7.4	8.9	6.8	8.3	6.4
Dallas	5.7	3.7	5.2	3.1	4.8	2.7
Pittsburgh	7.2	4.9	6.8	4.7	6.3	4.5
San Diego	6.3	6.7	5.3	5.6	4.7	4.9
Seattle	5.0	3.6	4.5	3.2	4.2	2.9
Buffalo	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.9
Cincinnati	8.2	4.5	6.5	4.2	5.7	3.8
Atlanta	6.3	3.7	5.1	2.8	4.5	2.4
Minneapolis	7.0	6.5	5.3	5.6	4.8	5.3
Kansas City	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.6
Newark	12.3	7.0	9.5	6.5	8.9	6.2
Mean	7.6	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.8	4.8

Source:

Reprinted in: Netzer, Dick. *Impact of the Property Tax: Effect on Housing, Urban Land Use, Local Government Finance*. Research Report No. 1. Prepared for the Consideration of the National Commission on Urban Problems. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968. p. 52.

a/ Data computed by and presented in: Woo Sik Kee. *City-Suburban Differentials in Local Government Fiscal Effort*. Morgantown: Regional Research Institute, West Virginia University, October 1967.

b/ Total tax revenue minus the estimated locally financed portion of expenditure for public welfare, health, and hospitals.

c/ Total tax revenue minus the estimated locally financed portion of expenditure for public welfare, health, hospitals, and education of children in families with incomes of less than $3,000.

does not tax cigarettes. Six states do not tax general sales, 12 do not tax personal income, and 9 do not tax corporate income.

In the November 1968 general election, Nebraska's electorate defeated the proposed constitutional amendment which would have prohibited the state from levying an income tax for state purposes. An individual income tax equal to 10 percent of adjusted federal income tax liability has been effective in Nebraska since January 1, 1968, along with a 2 percent corporate income tax.

In other state elections, the citizens of Massachusetts and Michigan defeated proposed constitutional amendments to allow a graduated income tax. Voters in Ohio defeated a proposed constitutional amendment to permit the exemption of homesteaders over age 65. Utah voters approved two amendments, one to permit the exemption of inventory held for sale in the ordinary course of business and a second to permit the assessment of land for agricultural purposes according to its value for agricultural use. Wyoming voters repealed a $2 poll tax which had been used for county school purposes.

State Tax Legislation in 1969

Most of the 47 state legislatures are meeting in regular sessions this year and will be acting on state tax legislation. To date, two states have levied new sales and use taxes, and six have increased the rates of existing taxes. Five states have increased or extended increases on gasoline tax rates, and two have increased cigarette taxes. In addition, four states have passed legislation affecting alcoholic beverage rates, and two states have increased rates on personal income and two on corporate income. Highlights of the tax measures already passed by the legislatures in 1969 are given in the following paragraphs.

Arkansas increased the alcoholic beverage rate on beer from $5 to $7.50 per 32-gallon barrel. This tax increase applies to beer with an alcoholic content of more than 3.2 percent only. The Arkansas legislature also levied an excise tax of 15 percent on the wholesale selling price of cigars, little cigars, and cigarillos.

Georgia increased the state rates on the sale of wine.

Idaho extended its temporary increase (from 6¢ to 7¢) in the gasoline tax rate through 1971; it had been scheduled to expire December 31, 1969.

The legislatures of Indiana, Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming all passed gasoline tax increases. The Indiana tax rate will increase from 6¢ to 8¢, the Montana tax from 6-1/2¢ to 7¢, the South Dakota tax from 6-1/2¢ to 7¢, and the Wyoming tax from 6¢ to 7¢.

The sales and use tax rates in Maryland have been increased from 3 percent to 4 percent.

Montana increased the tax on personal incomes over $10,000 as follows: from 8 percent on taxable income of $10,000 to $25,000 and 10 percent on taxable income over $25,000 to 8 percent on taxable income of $10,000 to $14,000, 9 percent on taxable income of $14,000 to $20,000, 10 percent on taxable income of $20,000 to $35,000, and 11 percent on taxable income in excess of $35,000. In addition, a 10 percent surcharge was levied and a former provision which allowed taxpayers to reduce their final tax liability by 5 percent was repealed. Montana also increased the tax on beer from $1.50 to $6 per barrel. In addition, a tax of 12-1/2 percent of the wholesale price of tobacco products was also levied.

North Dakota enacted a comprehensive bill to increase the sales and use tax from 3 percent to 4 percent, to increase the cigarette tax from 8¢ to 12¢, and to impose additional privilege taxes on individuals, estates, trusts, corporations and banks.

New Mexico increased the state sales and use tax from 3 percent to 4 percent as well as the rates of personal income and corporate income. Personal income tax rates for single persons or married persons filing separate returns were raised from 1 percent on net income not over $500 to 9 percent on income over $100,000. The tax on incomes of married persons and heads of households ranges from 1 percent on net income not in excess of $1,000 to 9 percent on net income over $200,000.

New York raised its state sales and use tax rate from 2 percent to 3 percent.

Oregon enacted a three-part comprehensive tax package which included (a) the enactment of a 3 percent general sales and use tax beginning July 1, 1969; (b) an increase in the corporation excise (income) and corporation income taxes from 6 percent to 7 percent and the tax on banks and financial institutions from 8 percent to 9 percent; and (c) homestead property tax relief in the form of credit against personal income tax. These measures are subject to voter approval in November.

South Dakota enacted several tax measures. The sales and use tax was increased from 3 percent to 4 percent; alcoholic beverage sales will also be subject to the gross receipts sales tax. The cigarette tax was increased from 8¢ to 12¢, and, as previously noted, the gasoline tax, from 6¢ to 7¢.

Utah raised its sales and use tax rate from 3 percent to 4 percent.

In a comprehensive tax program, Vermont imposed a new 3 percent sales and use tax, effective June 1, 1969. In addition, the tax on corporate income and the franchise tax on banking corporations and loan associations was increased from 5 percent to 6 percent. A 15 percent surcharge was levied on individual incomes to begin after December 31, 1968. The tax on cigarettes was increased from 10¢ to 12¢ a package and the tax on alcoholic beverages was increased from 20¢ to 25¢ a gallon for malt and wine beverages, from $1.20 to $1.40 a gallon for fortified wines, and from $5.10 to $5.60 a gallon for spirituous liquor.

Only five of the 35 income tax states do not have a state sales tax: Alaska, Delaware, Montana, Oregon, and Vermont. Oregon permits local governments to levy a sales tax. Fourteen of the 44 sales tax states do not have a broad-based state personal income tax: Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming. New Jersey has a personal income tax on commuters. Tennessee and New Hampshire have an income tax on dividends and interest. Of the 50 states, only New Hampshire has neither a broad-based personal income nor a general sales tax.

Tables 28 and 29 show relative utilization of personal income taxes, general sales taxes, and property taxes by states. The dollar amounts in Table 28 indicate the revenue potential in each state if it collected the average percentage of personal income raised by the 10 highest states in percentage of personal income for that tax in 1967. The percents in Table 29 indicate the degree to which the revenue raised approaches the potential revenue. One hundred percent indicates full utilization of potential. A percentage above 100 indicates greater than average utilization. This table does not reflect either partially or fully the recent legislative enactments of 1967 and 1968.

Program extensions and tax increases

States with unresponsive tax systems can finance program extensions only from tax increases. The expansion of tax yields from existing tax systems in these states generally will not prove adequate to meet increasing expenditure responsibility. Other states will also find themselves in the position of undertaking enactments of new taxes or major

TABLE 28.--POTENTIAL STATE YIELD FROM INCOME, GENERAL SALES, AND PROPERTY TAXES BASED UPON CURRENT RELIANCE OF THE HEAVIEST STATE USERS OF EACH TAX, BY STATE, 1967
(Dollar amounts in millions)

State	Potential combined tax yield	Over-utilization (-) or under-utilization based on actual yield of--			
		Individual income tax	General sales tax	Property tax[a/]	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	$66,028	$8,955[b/]	$7,491[b/]	$9,470[b/]	$25,516[b/]
Alabama	813	113	31	319	463
Alaska	108	[c/]	27	35	62
Arizona	472	73	13	21	107
Arkansas	439	61	20	137	218
California	7,456	1,006	792	-93	1,705
Colorado	657	60	65	37	162
Connecticut	1,233	259	161	167	587
Delaware	202	-12	50	74	112
Florida	1,816	381	151	305	837
Georgia	1,217	155	61	349	565
Hawaii	256	-10	-41	78	27
Idaho	191	9	15	28	52
Illinois	4,338	911	365	764	2,040
Indiana	1,697	198	121	137	456
Iowa	909	85	112	44	241
Kansas	739	84	66	41	191
Kentucky	822	92	69	262	423
Louisiana	955	165	91	325	581
Maine	275	58	14	22	94
Maryland	1,338	99	197	220	516
Massachusetts	2,039	160	379	71	610
Michigan	3,096	650	89	433	1,172
Minnesota	1,185	1	295	-3	293
Mississippi	473	89	-11	128	206
Missouri	1,463	212	108	311	631
Montana	206	19	51	-6	64
Nebraska	470	99	117	-27	189
Nevada	169	35	19	24	78
New Hampshire	222	44	55	10	109
New Jersey	2,728	562	470	221	1,253
New Mexico	264	44	-2	78	120
New York	7,319	10	1,215	672	1,897
North Carolina	1,303	5	122	410	537
North Dakota	169	24	18	7	49
Ohio	3,569	749	520	587	1,856

TABLE 28.--POTENTIAL STATE YIELD FROM INCOME, GENERAL SALES, AND PROPERTY TAXES BASED UPON CURRENT RELIANCE OF THE HEAVIEST STATE USERS OF EACH TAX, BY STATE, 1967 (Continued)
(Dollar amounts in millions)

State	Potential combined tax yield	Over-utilization (-) or under-utilization based on actual yield of--			
		Individual income tax	General sales tax	Property tax[a]/	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6
Oklahoma	$ 700	$ 115	$ 98	$ 159	$ 372
Oregon	650	-17	162	55	200
Pennsylvania	3,936	827	341	1,007	2,175
Rhode Island	318	67	30	51	148
South Carolina	611	66	38	221	325
South Dakota	185	39	15	-4	50
Tennessee	989	199	57	291	547
Texas	3,167	665	528	574	1,767
Utah	283	20	15	35	70
Vermont	125	1	31	19	51
Virginia	1,351	91	249	395	735
Washington	1,155	242	-139	285	388
West Virginia	446	66	-17	134	183
Wisconsin	1,404	-74	251	160	337
Wyoming	100	21	7	-11	17

Sources:

Computed from tables published in: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Governmental Finances in 1966-67. Series GF 67-No. 3. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 31-50; State Tax Collections in 1968. Series GF 68-No. 1. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 10; State Government Finances in 1967. Series GF 67-No. 1. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 19, 20, 22.

[a]/ Includes local property taxes.

[b]/ U.S. totals are figured independently and may not equal the sum of the columns.

increases in rates of existing taxes. Those states in which the voter-consumer elects to move public services to a new level, to raise standards of government programs, will need to add to their revenue sources, although the automatic expansion of collections may be adequate for normal increments in public services.

Public service requirements increase because (a) the population to be served increases, (b) price changes for goods and services purchased by governments increase more

TABLE 29.--STATE FISCAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATES FOR MAJOR TAXES BY STATE, 1967
(Actual tax yield as a percent of potential yield)

State	Individual income	General sales and use	Property[a]	Combined	
				Rate	Index (U.S. average = 100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States average ...	35.4%	54.4%	73.5%	61.4%	100
Alabama	34.0	84.5	27.4	43.0	70
Alaska[b]	100.1	0.0	39.8	42.6	69
Arizona	26.7	88.7	91.7	77.3	126
Arkansas	33.9	81.3	42.4	50.3	82
California	31.9	57.3	102.3	76.3	124
Colorado	56.8	60.4	89.6	75.4	123
Connecticut[b]	0.0	47.5	74.9	52.4	85
Delaware[b]	127.8	0.0	32.2	44.3	72
Florida[b]	0.0	66.6	69.0	53.9	88
Georgia	39.4	79.9	47.1	53.6	87
Hawaii	117.9	163.6	44.1	89.3	145
Idaho	77.8	69.0	72.9	72.9	119
Illinois[b]	0.0	66.1	67.5	53.0	86
Indiana	44.5	71.3	85.1	73.1	119
Iowa	55.6	50.3	91.1	73.5	120
Kansas	45.8	64.3	89.7	74.1	121
Kentucky	46.7	66.3	41.0	48.5	79
Louisiana	17.8	61.5	37.2	39.2	64
Maine[b]	0.0	80.1	85.3	66.1	108
Maryland	64.7	40.9	69.6	61.4	100
Massachusetts	62.6	25.3	93.6	70.1	114
Michigan[b]	0.0	88.4	74.1	62.1	101
Minnesota[b]	99.6	0.0	100.5	75.3	123
Mississippi	10.5	109.5	49.9	56.4	92
Missouri	31.1	70.4	60.7	56.9	93
Montana[b]	56.0	0.0	105.1	68.7	112
Nebraska[b]	0.0	0.0	110.4	59.8	97
Nevada[b]	0.0	55.7	73.7	53.7	87
New Hampshire[b]	5.8	0.0	91.5	50.8	83
New Jersey	1.9	30.7	85.1	54.1	88
New Mexico	20.9	103.7	45.5	54.8	89
New York	99.4	33.2	83.0	74.1	121
North Carolina	68.9	62.3	41.8	52.6	86
North Dakota	31.3	56.6	91.9	70.4	115
Ohio[b]	0.0	41.4	69.6	48.0	78
Oklahoma	22.1	43.5	58.0	46.9	76
Oregon[b]	112.3	0.0	84.3	69.2	113

TABLE 29.--STATE FISCAL CAPACITY UTILIZATION RATES FOR MAJOR TAXES BY STATE, 1967 (Continued)

(Actual tax yield as a percent of potential yield)

State	Individual income	General sales and use	Property[a]	Combined	
				Rate	Index (U.S. average = 100)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pennsylvania[b]	0.0	65.1%	52.7%	44.7%	73
Rhode Island[b]	0.0	[illegible]	70.5	53.6	87
South Carolina	48.9%	74.9	33.2	46.9	76
South Dakota[b]	0.0	67.1	103.7	72.9	119
Tennessee	4.3	76.6	45.8	44.7	73
Texas[b]	0.0	33.0	66.5	44.2	72
Utah	67.2	79.3	76.9	75.4	123
Vermont[b]	95.4	0.0	71.6	58.8	96
Virginia	67.9	25.9	46.0	45.6	74
Washington[b]	0.0	148.4	54.4	66.3	108
West Virginia	29.0	114.9	44.3	58.6	95
Wisconsin	125.2	28.0	78.9	76.0	124
Wyoming[b]	0.0	70.9	119.7	82.4	134

Sources:

Calculated from Table 28 and tables published in: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Governmental Finances in 1966-67*. Series GF 67-No. 3. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 31, 50; *State Tax Collections in 1968*. Series GF 68-No. 1. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 10; *State Government Finances in 1967*. Series GF 67-No. 1. Washington. D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 19, 20, 22.

[a] Includes local property tax.

[b] Recent major state tax action may affect the individual tax rate and the combined rate. Minnesota, for example, has enacted a sales tax since the 1967 collections were made.

rapidly than private price changes, and (c) citizens desire a better quality or a broader scope for governmental services. The underlying population data for public elementary and secondary schools indicate a continual increase in the numbers of school-age children to be served by schools.

It has been estimated that governmental prices have increased at the rate of 1.7 percent per year faster than private prices from 1958 to 1964-65. Similar increases are expected for the period ahead. Most important in these relative increases in government prices is the need for salary increases to maintain the same quality level of governmental employees. Unless government salary payments increase with the increase in productivity in the private economy, which is partially passed on as wage increases, governments will gradually have a lower quality of public employee.

Quality and scope of service changes have also occurred in schools with the addition of such programs as kindergarten and junior colleges, and the upgrading of the requirements for teaching certificates.

State School Legislation, 1968

In 1968, the legislatures of 24 states met in regular scheduled sessions, 21 in annual assembly and 3 in biennial sessions. In addition, special sessions were called in 12 states. Many of these legislatures dealt with the problems of financing education in their respective states.1/ Among the significant measures passed in the states were these:

Colorado approved the appointment of a special committee by the governor to study the needs of education, with a mandate to present a plan during the 1969 session. This appointment came about because of the pressure for additional state funds.

Florida provided $427 million in new state and county support for the biennium to be used for increased salaries, reduced teacher-pupil ratios, educational improvement, and increased retirement benefits.

The Hawaii legislature directed the State Department of Education to use funds carried over from the 1967-68 fiscal year for implementation of a preparatory period for teachers.

Louisiana appropriated sufficient funds so that each school board can operate a 180-day school session for 1968-69 and can provide a program designed to meet the educational needs of the children.

Michigan appropriated $60 million in new money for revision of the school aid formula with a section providing $6.3 million for ghetto education problems on a pilot project basis.

1/ National Education Association, Research Division. High Spots in State School Legislation, January 1-August 31, 1968. Research Report 1968-R12. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1968. 71 p.

TABLE 30.--STATE AND LOCAL REVENUES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME

State	1957-58		1959-60		1961-62		1963-64		1965-66		1967-68		1968-69a/	
	Per-cent	Rank	Per-cent	Rank	Per-cent	Rank	Per-cent	Rank	Per-cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per-cent	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Alabama	3.0%	33	3.6%	26	3.6%	35	3.8%	32	3.7%	43	3.9%	43	3.7%	48
Alaska	2.8	44	3.2	39	3.6	35	3.2	48	4.4	25	4.8	20	4.8	21
Arizona	4.4	5	4.7	6	4.8	10	4.2	23	4.9	13	6.5	1	5.1	10
Arkansas	3.7	21	3.6	26	3.8	30	3.8	32	4.1	34	4.3	34	4.1	40
California	4.0	12	4.3	12	4.6	12	4.7	9	5.1	9	4.7	23	4.5	29
Colorado	3.8	18	4.1	18	4.4	16	4.7	9	5.1	9	5.1	12	5.1	10
Connecticut	2.2	50	3.2	39	3.4	43	3.3	46	3.6	46	4.5	30	4.3	34
Delaware	4.2	9	4.2	14	4.4	16	4.4	15	5.7	4	4.9	17	4.8	21
Florida	3.6	23	3.5	31	2.8	50	4.1	28	4.4	25	4.5	30	4.7	25
Georgia	3.4	27	3.5	31	3.9	29	3.9	31	4.1	34	4.2	38	4.2	37
Hawaii	2.9	37	3.1	43	3.2	46	3.7	37	4.7	17	4.9	17	5.1	10
Idaho	3.7	21	4.0	19	4.2	22	4.2	23	4.8	16	5.2	10	5.0	16
Illinois	2.5	47	3.0	44	3.5	41	3.7	37	3.7	43	3.9	43	3.9	46
Indiana	3.4	27	3.6	26	4.1	24	4.3	20	4.7	17	5.1	12	5.0	16
Iowa	3.6	23	3.7	25	4.5	13	4.4	15	4.5	22	4.7	23	4.9	18
Kansas	3.9	16	4.2	14	4.4	16	4.5	13	4.5	22	4.9	17	4.9	18
Kentucky	2.9	37	3.0	44	3.6	35	3.6	42	3.5	47	3.9	43	4.1	40
Louisiana	4.5	3	4.9	4	5.1	2	5.1	6	4.9	13	5.5	7	5.5	6
Maine	2.9	37	3.3	36	3.7	31	4.1	28	3.9	38	4.6	27	4.6	27
Maryland	2.9	37	3.4	35	3.6	35	3.7	37	4.3	30	4.8	20	5.2	8
Massachusetts	2.3	49	2.4	50	2.9	48	2.9	50	3.2	49	3.9	43	3.9	46
Michigan	3.6	23	4.2	14	4.4	16	4.2	23	3.9	38	5.1	12	5.1	10
Minnesota	4.0	12	4.5	9	4.9	5	5.2	5	5.4	5	5.3	9	5.2	8
Mississippi	3.9	16	4.9	4	4.9	5	4.4	15	4.6	21	4.2	38	4.9	18
Missouri	2.9	37	2.9	47	3.6	35	3.5	44	4.2	33	3.9	43	4.1	40
Montana	4.0	12	4.6	8	5.0	3	5.3	3	5.3	7	5.9	5	5.8	5
Nebraska	3.1	32	3.5	31	3.7	31	3.7	37	3.9	38	3.3	49	3.7	48
Nevada	3.0	33	3.5	31	3.7	31	3.3	46	4.3	30	5.0	16	4.7	25
New Hampshire	2.6	46	2.8	48	3.0	47	3.4	45	3.7	43	3.9	43	4.0	43
New Jersey	2.9	37	3.3	36	3.5	41	3.7	37	3.9	38	4.3	34	4.5	29
New Mexico	4.3	8	4.5	9	4.5	13	5.8	1	5.8	3	6.1	3	6.0	2
New York	3.3	30	3.6	26	4.0	26	4.4	15	4.9	13	5.1	12	5.3	7
North Carolina	3.8	18	3.8	23	4.3	20	4.3	20	4.4	25	4.2	38	4.2	37
North Dakota	4.5	3	5.4	1	4.9	5	4.5	13	4.7	17	5.5	7	5.1	10
Ohio	3.0	33	3.2	39	3.7	31	3.8	32	4.0	36	4.2	38	4.2	37
Oklahoma	3.8	18	4.0	19	4.0	26	4.0	30	4.4	25	4.4	33	4.3	34
Oregon	4.4	5	4.5	9	5.0	3	5.1	6	5.4	5	5.7	6	6.0	2
Pennsylvania	2.9	37	3.3	36	3.6	35	3.8	32	4.0	36	4.3	34	4.5	29
Rhode Island	2.4	48	2.5	49	2.9	48	3.0	49	3.2	49	3.2	50	3.6	50
South Carolina	4.6	2	4.2	14	4.5	13	4.6	11	4.7	17	4.8	20	4.8	21
South Dakota	4.4	5	5.0	3	4.8	10	4.6	11	5.0	11	4.6	27	4.3	34
Tennessee	3.0	33	3.2	39	3.3	45	3.8	32	3.5	47	4.1	42	4.0	43
Texas	3.6	23	3.8	23	4.2	22	4.4	15	4.5	22	4.3	34	4.0	43
Utah	5.0	1	5.2	2	5.4	1	5.7	2	5.9	1	6.1	3	5.9	4
Vermont	4.1	10	3.9	21	4.1	24	4.3	20	5.0	11	6.2	2	6.3	1
Virginia	2.8	44	3.0	44	3.4	43	3.6	42	3.8	42	4.5	30	4.5	29
Washington	4.1	10	4.3	12	4.9	5	4.8	8	5.3	7	4.7	23	4.6	27
West Virginia	3.4	27	3.9	21	4.3	20	4.2	23	4.4	25	4.6	27	4.4	33
Wisconsin	3.3	30	3.6	26	4.0	26	4.2	23	4.3	30	4.7	23	4.8	21
Wyoming	4.0	12	4.7	6	4.9	5	5.3	3	5.9	1	5.2	10	5.1	10
United States	3.4%		3.7%		4.0%		4.2%		4.4%		4.6%		4.6%	

Sources:

Personal income data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. State and local revenue receipts are from the U.S. Office of Education for 1965-66 and prior years and from NEA Research Division for 1967-68 and 1968-69. Personal income is on a calendar-year basis, and school revenue is on the basis of the school year beginning in the calendar year.

NOTE: When the figures for two or more states are identical, the states are given the same rank and the appropriate number is then picked up with the next state in rank.

a/ Preliminary.

Mississippi passed a bill to increase teachers' salaries by $1,000.

Missouri revised its school foundation program to increase state distribution by $10 million in addition to $3 million for natural growth. The state also increased state funds for vocational education by $2 million for the 1968-69 school year.

New York appropriated $300 million additional state support for 1968-69, $26 million to be used for the special educational needs of the poor in 26 urban districts.

Oklahoma enacted a $16.4 million increase in state funds for its foundation program. This income was partially specified for teachers' salaries to provide a $1,300 increase over a three-year period and a minimum salary of $5,000.

Pennsylvania appropriated an additional $44.7 million for distribution to school districts to assist in meeting the cost of the new state-wide mandated minimum salary schedule.

Minimum salaries for teachers raised

The District of Columbia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania raised the state minimum salary requirements for teachers.

Effort To Support Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

Since 1957-58, the effort to support schools (as measured by the increase in state and local revenues as a percent of state personal income) has increased from an average of 3.4 percent to 4.6 percent in 1968-69. Table 30 is a general indication of the impact of revenue for schools on state personal income.

Local Tax and Bond Referendums

Table 31 shows the results of voter tax and bond referendums in large school systems for four recent school years.

In large systems enrolling 25,000 or more pupils the experience with bond referendums and tax elections has been as follows:

- In 1963-64, out of 30 bond referendums, 3 were rejected and 27 passed. Out of 20 tax elections, 7 were rejected and 13 passed.

TABLE 31.--TAX AND BOND REFERENDUMS IN LARGE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Enrollment group and year	Number of respondents	Total number of systems	Number of systems holding referendums			
			Approved	Disapproved	Not holding referendums	Not applicable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Tax referendums		
100,000 and over						
1963-64	21	21	2	1	9	9
1964-65	24	24	4	1	11	8
1965-66	24	24	2	2	13	7
1966-67	25	25	4	1	12	8
1967-68 (Prelim.)	23	25	3	0	11	7
50,000-99,999						
1963-64	46	48	3	4	29	10
1964-65	45	47	8	3	26	8
1965-66	50	51	7	4	32	7
1966-67	51	53	5	3	34	8
1967-68 (Prelim.)	46	55	9	2	28	3
25,000-49,999						
1963-64	66	71	8	2	40	16
1964-65	71	77	11	1	45	14
1965-66	75	81	11	4	46	14
1966-67	79	89	4	2	54	19
1967-68 (Prelim.)	62	89	4	2	41	15
				Bond referendums		
100,000 and over						
1963-64	21	21	3	0	13	5
1964-65	24	24	4	0	15	5
1965-66	24	24	5	0	14	5
1966-67	25	25	6	0	15	4
1967-68 (Prelim.)	23	25	2	1	12	4
50,000-99,999						
1963-64	46	48	7	2	33	4
1964-65	45	47	11	0	32	2
1965-66	50	51	10	1	35	3
1966-67	51	53	8	2	36	4
1967-68 (Prelim.)	46	55	6	3	31	3
25,000-49,999						
1963-64	66	71	17	1	38	10
1964-65	71	77	16	2	46	7
1965-66	75	81	14	5	47	9
1966-67	79	89	15	4	49	11
1967-68 (Prelim.)	62	89	11	4	41	6

Source:

National Education Association, Research Division. Selected Statistics of Local School Systems, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, and 1966-67. Research Reports 1966-R9, 1966-R13, 1967-R15, and 1968-R11. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1966, 1967, and 1968. And an unpublished Research Report in process for 1967-68.

- In 1964-65, out of 33 bond elections, 2 were rejected and 31 passed. Out of 28 tax elections, 5 were rejected and 23 passed.

- In 1965-66, out of 35 bond elections, 6 were rejected (4 in California) and 29 passed. Out of 30 tax elections, 10 (4 in California) were rejected and 20 passed.

- In 1966-67, out of 35 bond elections, 6 were rejected and 29 passed. Out of 19 tax elections, 6 were rejected and 13 passed.

- In 1967-68 out of 27 bond elections, 8 were rejected and 19 passed. Out of 20 tax elections, 4 were rejected and 16 passed.

Bond issue defeats up from previous year

During the calendar year 1968, voters approved bond issues in support of elementary and secondary schools valued at nearly $2.3 billion and defeated $1.5 billion. For the cases reported, 60.0 percent of the amount and 64.2 percent of the number of issues offered were approved. In the previous year, calendar year 1967, voters approved over $1.9 billion and defeated $1.1 billion; 63.4 percent of the amount and 67.3 percent of the number of issues offered were approved in 1967.